

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 12.
WHOLE NUMBER 64.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office 39 Park Row.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

OUR familiar heading, "Campaign in Georgia," bids fair to give place to "Campaign in Alabama," or even to "Campaign in Tennessee," since the chief seat of war in the West has already been transferred from the first-named State to the second, and at this moment General HOOD is endeavoring to push it from Northern Alabama up into Tennessee. That which DAVIS promised his recruits from the latter State seems not impossible of accomplishment—that their feet should again press their native soil. Brisk and determined manœuvres have been made on the Confederate part, but the counter-moves of SHERMAN have been still more rapid, skillful and effective. While brilliancy of action is illustrating the Western campaign now as always heretofore, there is a "plentiful lack" of dispatches to portray its details. Using such material as we have, however, let us proceed with description and commentary.

On Sunday, the 25th of September, DAVIS made his famous speech at Macon, in which, confident in the new plan of campaign, he publicly announced HOOD's march into Tennessee, to sever the wonderfully attenuated line of communications which SHERMAN had hitherto held. Promptly, thereafter, HOOD moved out from the region of Jonesboro', struck the West Point Railroad, crossed the Chattahoochee, and threw himself on the railroad running from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He soon occupied Dallas, and threatened Rome and Kingston. The former of these places was reported as captured by him; but the report was incorrect; it has always remained in our hands. Ackworth and Big Shanty, however, he did secure, though neither is a point of importance. On the 5th of October, HOOD struck at the important post of Allatoona. Fortunately its keeping had been entrusted to General CORSE, a skillful and intrepid officer, who held the place victoriously against every assault, after one of the most gallant defences of the war. HOOD thence marched to Dalton, which he captured. Here his cavalry and infantry broke up the railroad, and seriously threatened Chattanooga. He succeeded in destroying various bridges on the road, and tore up the rails for a long distance.

But SHERMAN was already on HOOD's track, and the latter, accordingly, leaving Dalton, pushed out through Snake Gap, ten miles east of Villanow, to the latter point, and thence westerly to Lafayette. From the latter point he turned southwesterly to Gaylesville, a small town near Jefferson, in Cherokee County, Northern Alabama, adjoining the Georgia line. A few miles further brought him to Blue Pond, about the centre of Cherokee County. But SHERMAN was still in pursuit; and, accordingly, he threw himself down along the Coosa River (on which Gaylesville is situated) to Gadsden, in the extreme southwesterly corner of the same county, and there paused.

For a week or more, HOOD remained at Gadsden. BEAUREGARD brought him some reinforcements to Jacksonville, a few miles southeast of Gadsden.

Then, under the direction of BEAUREGARD, the enemy's army marched in good spirits northwesterly from the latter point to Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee, just north of Warrenton. STEWART's corps started in advance on October 21st, the rest of the army following next day. SHERMAN, meanwhile, had rapidly pursued HOOD from Atlanta to Dalton, and thence westerly into Alabama, and had one corps at Gaylesville on the 20th. There was but little skirmishing between the two forces, they being too distant for that purpose. General HOOD is said to have informed his troops that they were starting on a fifteen days' campaign. Precisely what his designs are, it is difficult to say, for they seem to have been thwarted. For a week, all our Army appears to have remained in the vicinity of Gaylesville, except the portion detailed for opposing the passage of the Tennessee. But HOOD reached the latter river with only trifling skirmishing. On the 3d of November, it is reported that he was repulsed by some of our forces at the mouth of Bluewater Creek, east of Florence, Alabama, in attempting to cross the Tennessee at that point.

Both before and after that day, however, portions of HOOD's Army crossed the river between Florence and Decatur, at the Muscle Shoals, and several heavy skirmishes took place between our cavalry and the enemy's at Decatur, and at other points along the river. The Union gunboats also took part in these engagements, some of them having repulsed the enemy's efforts to cross, and others being destroyed in similar attempts. The gunboat *Undine*, and transports *Venus* and *Chasemen* were captured at Fort Herman, on the river, after a hard fight with the enemy's shore batteries, and most of the crews were killed or wounded. At Johnsonville, eight steamboats, loaded with Government stores were burned by us, and the place evacuated, as the enemy under FORREST approached it. The latter took the town and captured two of our gunboats defending it. FORREST then blockaded the river, and, with a few captured transports, conveyed troops across it. Meanwhile, KILPATRICK has been raiding on the enemy's rear, and threatening his supplies, which come chiefly from Talladega. WHEELER is protecting the enemy's rear, and the two cavalry generals are renewing some of their old contests.

To add to the complexity of the situation, SHERMAN, leaving the enemy on both sides of the Tennessee River, has undertaken not only to destroy HOOD's Northern campaign, but to prosecute his own to the seaboard. In other words, leaving THOMAS' troops at Nashville, Bridgeport, and along the Tennessee, and throwing STANLEY's Fourth corps on Decatur, with the rest of his Army he has gone back to Atlanta, and threatens Macon and Augusta. Such are the latest details of this most interesting and exciting campaign. We wait with anxiety the results of SHERMAN's bold and vigorous manœuvre.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

COMPARATIVE quiet has reigned along the Petersburg lines during the past week. Even the inevitable and deadly picket firing has somewhat abated its fury, while studies in "conchology," or the science of shells, as the mortar-practice has been facetiously styled, are happily intermitted in most quarters. The late important attempt on Hatcher's Run remains the theme of discussion and criticism. A want of promptness in the combined movements of the Ninth, Fifth and Second corps seems to have

caused the difficulty. The failure of CRAWFORD's (Third) division of the Fifth to connect with the Second corps on the left, as already described by us, was calamitous. This division comprises now the survivors of the old First corps, with recruits, and would have gladly performed its part of the plan. But it found itself completely astray in the blind and almost impenetrable woods, and its way rugged, and filled with fallen trees and other obstacles, while the immediate presence of the enemy, as well as the nature of the country, caused the march to be slow and cautious. The enemy, who, it would appear, had very early penetrated our plan by his system of spies, scouts, and outposts, was, meanwhile, gathering his forces, and lying in wait for a favorable opportunity. Before CRAWFORD came up, he struck the right flank of the Second corps. By the cool, skillful, and resolute manner in which EGAN handled his (Second) division of that corps, and the prompt coöperation of MOTT, and the gallantry of our men of both divisions, the enemy was handsomely repulsed. General HANCOCK's congratulatory order explains where the credit of this achievement lies, and also explains HAMPTON's cavalry attack on our rear, to which too slight allusion was made last week.

In the Ninth corps, WILCOX, as we have said, advanced skirmishing down the Duncan Road, and struck the enemy's works covering Hatcher's Run. FERRERO followed him, and deployed on his right. POTTER remained in reserve, and was not materially engaged. While WILCOX was so employed, the Fifth corps came up, and formed on his left, GRIFFIN's First division (under BARTLETT) holding the right, AYRES' Second the centre, and CRAWFORD's Third the left. CRAWFORD pushed out on the left through the woods, while AYRES remained comparatively quiet. The divisions of BARTLETT, WILCOX and FERRERO were the three chiefly engaged in skirmishing during the day.

Of the Second corps, EGAN's division lost 386 killed and wounded, and a number of prisoners. MOTT's loss was about the same. GRIFFIN's division of the Fifth lost about 200 men, and CRAWFORD's about 50. WILCOX and FERRERO together lost about 250 men. General HILL's official report says that he found more than 250 of our dead and many wounded, in taking possession of the battle field next morning. He also claims 400 prisoners, 1,500 stands of small arms and a few ambulances or wagons and limbers. Our total loss on the south side in killed, wounded and prisoners was about 1,800. MAHONE's large infantry division and HAMPTON's cavalry division were the forces that attacked HANCOCK, the former on the flank, the latter in rear. The enemy lost, on the south side, between 800 and 1,200 in killed, wounded and prisoners. One of HAMPTON's sons was killed, and a second wounded. Neither party lost any cannon. Each captured two or three colors.

On the north side, there was some lack of briskness and celerity. Our attacking lines, also, were so very thin as to secure their repulse. The enemy's batteries on the Osborne Turnpike engaged Fort Harrison heavily, provoking a suitable reply. On the right, the enemy succeeded in hurrying his troops to the Williamsburgh Road in season to repulse us there. The Tenth corps loss is reported at 70 killed, 311 wounded, and 41 missing. Of these, BIRNEY's colored division (under HAWLEY) lost about 120 killed and wounded. WEITZEL's Eighteenth corps lost less in killed and wounded, but many more in prisoners. The enemy claims over 400 prisoners and seven colors,

which would make our loss from 1,200 to 1,400, as we stated last week. FIELD opposed WEITZEL, and HOKE opposed TERRY. The enemy claims to have lost less than 200 men here. Our loss on both sides was from 3,000 to 3,200; the enemy's about half as great.

BARLOW's First division (under MILES) of the Second corps was left in the Petersburg lines during the movement of Thursday, the 27th. At dusk of that day, MILES made a bold dash with 100 volunteers of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, of MULHOLLAND's Fourth brigade, under Captain PRICE of the One Hundred and Sixteenth, against that fort of the enemy under which the mine was exploded last July. The storming party moved briskly across the open space, clambered over the parapet, and, with their seven-shooters, drove the enemy from the fort after a brisk skirmish, and got complete possession of the works. Of course, however, 100 men could not hold long so important a point. The enemy soon got up his troops from right and left, and our little party promptly withdrew, bringing off four commissioned officers, and about 30 men, among whom were Lieutenant-Colonel HARRISON and Major WISE of the Forty-sixth Virginia, WISE's brigade. It was this regiment which our men drove from the works. Our total loss was only 10 or 12; the enemy's as great, exclusive of his loss in prisoners. It was a very dashing and gallant affair; and it excites quite serious speculations as to what might have been the effect if a brigade or two had gone forward, instead of so small a party. Captain PRICE, who gallantly led the assault, and was among the first in the works, was killed. The attempt was made under cover of a terrific cannonade of the enemy's works, lasting a long time. It may be conjectured that it was merely designed to aid our withdrawal from Hatcher's Run. A gun was captured, but abandoned. There was other skirmishing and artillery firing on the Petersburg line, and the night was one of excitement. Of PRICE's charge the Petersburg *Express* says:—

When our pickets were relieved, the Yankees came in close after them, many representing themselves as deserters, but having their short carbines concealed beneath their overcoats. The ruse was temporarily successful, and had it been undertaken by a large force, might have resulted disastrously.

About ten o'clock of the same night, our forces are reported to have charged and captured a work near the Jerusalem Plankroad, retiring quietly, however, without much loss on either side.

The next day (Friday) was quiet, but at night our forces charged once more on a work protected by McRae, south of the plankroad, and fierce and heavy skirmishing went on for a time. At length, our men withdrew. On Saturday morning, a small force attacked our cavalry pickets on the Central Road, near the Johnson House. Companies G and D, Eleventh Pennsylvania, after a brisk skirmish, drove the enemy. Our loss was very slight. About ten o'clock of Sunday night, the 30th, a body of the enemy played successfully that game of "relieving pickets," which we have two or three times practiced upon him. It occurred in front of Fort Davis, where the Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Eleventh New York were on picket duty. These troops are said to be mostly raw recruits, who were the more easily deceived. The enemy, passing in the rear of our pickets, called to them to "fall in," which they promptly did, and the entire line (three hundred and eighty-seven men) was captured. Elated by this success, the enemy threw a strong column against our entrenchments where the line had been uncovered, which was at the junction of the lines of HANCOCK and WARREN. But our men were now on their guard, and PIERCE's brigade received the enemy's second demonstration with a deadly musketry as he came over the hill. He recoiled under this heavy fire, and at once musketry and artillery woke up along the Second corps front and that of CRAWFORD, the right of the Fifth corps. The whole line was under arms. The main action continued only about an hour, but firing lasted through the night. Our losses in killed and wounded were less than one hundred—fewer, probably, than the enemy's; and PIERCE's brigade reestablished our lines. So far as the capture of prisoners was concerned, the enemy was as successful as we were once before on the same spot. The dark night aided him greatly, and deserters from our lines informed him correctly of our strength and position. It was the fortunate escape of a captured sentinel which told us of the enemy's attack on our works. Forts Hayes and Howard, on the left of Fort Davis, and Forts Rice,

Morton, and others on the right, kept up a heavy fire on the enemy's lines. Just a week previous there was a severe skirmish at the same point, with continuous artillery firing, during which one of the enemy's shells killed one man and wounded ten others in Fort Warren. During all the intervening week, also, the sharpshooting had been constant and deadly, it being, in a word, the vicinity of "Fort Hell," well known by the soldiers as a hot place. On Monday night, the 31st, the firing in this vicinity was spirited and heavy all night; but our lines remained as reestablished. The enemy reports, however, that, on the same night, about a mile of our cavalry picket line on the extreme left, near Reams', was drawn in, and the pickets in our rear thrown out.

On Monday, November 2d, one hundred cavalry, under Major STEVENS, of General BUTLER's staff, scoured Charles City and Henrico Counties in search of some guerrillas who are organized so as to give information to the enemy of our plans and movements. Twelve of the most notorious were captured and brought in, besides about one hundred head of horses, cattle, and sheep. On Friday, the 4th, there was unusually sharp skirmishing all night at the old spot near Fort Hell, on the Jerusalem Plankroad. Next day (the 5th), there were heavy artillery exchanges in the same locality, and picket firing from dusk to daylight. About 11 P. M. the enemy attacked our lines in the endeavor to pierce them, but withdrew after a brisk engagement. In this neighborhood the skirmishing is continuous. The same night the enemy shelled Dutch Gap with great fury. The latter point is to north side what the plankroad is to the south. On the 5th, MILES' division passed a handsome review before General HANCOCK. On the 6th, GRIFFIN's brigade of POTTER's division, Ninth corps, was reviewed, General GRANT and staff being present. About one o'clock on the morning of the 6th, the enemy attacked vigorously the picket lines of MOTT and GIBSON in the Second corps. Thirty or forty of our men were captured, and about a mile of entrenchments fell into the enemy's hands. Before daylight, he was driven out to his own line under heavy artillery fire, and lost forty-four prisoners in his retreat. The casualties were not very heavy on either side. The next night a similar attack was made at the same point, but was again repulsed without great loss on either side.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

THE U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*, from St. Thomas, West Indies, October 31st, arrived in Boston harbor on Monday, the 7th, bringing as prisoners of war the chief engineer and boatswain of the *Alabama*, and the surgeon and 16 men of the *Florida*. The latter vessel was captured by the U. S. steam-sloop *Wachusett* on the 7th of October, in the bay of San Salvador, Brazil. The *Kearsarge* brought amongst her passengers Mr. W. W. WILLIAMS, Assistant Paymaster attached to the *Wachusett*, and bearer of dispatches from Commander COLLINS of that vessel. The circumstances of the capture of the *Florida* may be briefly narrated thus:—

The enemy's war-steamer *Florida* arrived at Bahia, Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, October 5th, having captured and burned the barque *Mondanon*, from Rio, off Pernambuco on the 28th of September. The United States steamer *Wachusett*, Commander NAPOLEON COLLINS, had been lying several days in the port of Bahia, and the *Florida* at first anchored in the offing. The Brazilian Admiral immediately sent her a message requesting her to come inside, which she did, anchoring in the midst of the Brazilian fleet, and close under the guns of the principal fort, which is located upon an island in the middle of the harbor. Several individuals in Bahia, interested in American affairs, sought to bring about an engagement between the two vessels, and on the morning of the 6th of October, they carried a challenge to Captain MORRIS of the *Florida*, to move outside the limits of Brazilian jurisdiction and fight the *Wachusett*. The Rebel commander declined to receive the missive which the Brazilian residents had prepared, on account of some informality in its address. During the afternoon of the same day a Hungarian citizen living in Bahia and sympathizing with our Government in its struggle with rebellion, waited upon Captain MORRIS, and endeavored to induce him to consent to an action between his ship and the Union gunboat, but without success. Captain MORRIS, however, stated that if he happened to fall in with the *Wachusett* during a cruise, he should willingly engage in a contest with her, but that on no account would he consent to leave a safe harbor for the express purpose of having an engagement.

Commander COLLINS, finding that these negotiations had failed, called a council of officers on the evening of October 6th, and the proposition to seize the enemy's cruiser at her

anchorage received the assent of every officer but one. The opportunities offered by the peculiarities of the harbor of Bahia for the escape of the *Florida*, and the fact that the *Florida* had repeatedly seized and burned American ships within three miles of the coast of Brazil, in defiance of every law of neutrality, without the slightest objection of any sort being made by the Brazilian authorities, influenced the decision of the council. Once determined upon, the plan was consummated with great skill and celerity.

At about three o'clock in the morning of Friday, October 7th, the cables were slipped, and the *Wachusett* bore down upon the Rebel vessel under full head of steam. So little expectation was there of such a proceeding, that one-half the officers and crew of the *Florida*, seventy in number, and including Captain MORRIS, were carousing on shore, and the remainder, having just returned from a similar absence, were in no condition to repel an assault. The *Florida*'s officer of the deck supposed the collision which he saw to be imminent to be merely accidental, and cried out, "You will run into us if you don't look out." The design of Commander COLLINS was simply to strike the *Florida* amidships with full steam on, crush in her side, and send her at once to the bottom beyond the possibility causing further trouble to any one. The *Wachusett*, however, did not strike her adversary fairly, but hit her in the stern, carrying away the mizzen-mast and main-yard. The *Florida* was not seriously injured by the collision, but the broken spar fell across the awning over her hatchway in such a manner as to prevent her crew from getting on deck from below. The recoil which followed the shock carried the *Wachusett* back several yards. In the confusion which ensued several pistol shots were fired from both vessels, chiefly at random, and entirely without effect. Two of the guns of the *Wachusett* were also discharged, by accident, according to one report, and as another version has it, by order of one of the Union lieutenants. The shot did not strike the *Florida*.

Commander COLLINS of the *Wachusett* immediately thundered out a demand to the Rebel craft, "Surrender, or I will blow you out of the water." The lieutenant in charge of the *Florida* may be excused for considerable amazement, but had still presence of mind to reply, "Under the circumstances I surrender." Without the delay of an instant dozens of gallant tars boarded the prize and made fast a hawser connecting her with their own vessel, and the *Wachusett* turned her course seaward, moving at the top of her speed and towing the *Florida* in her wake.

As the *Wachusett* was moving away with her capture, she was challenged by the Brazilian vessels; but she gave no reply. The Brazilians soon guessed the state of affairs; and in another moment or two the heavy guns of the fort, under the very muzzles of which the capture had been made, opened fire on the *Wachusett*, as she disappeared in the morning darkness. Three shots were fired after her, all passing harmlessly far above her pennant, and striking the water beyond. All this had been accomplished within less than half an hour. Two Brazilian vessels speedily got under way in chase of the American steamer; but they were easily eluded.

Commander COLLINS soon ordered the ships to heave to and examined his prize. He found that neither vessel was materially damaged by the collision, and that there had been no injury to life or limb from the confused firing which followed it. Twelve officers and fifty-eight men of the *Florida*'s crew were captured, and all her stores, papers, records, etc., were found undisturbed in the cabin. The two vessels soon steamed for St. Thomas, arriving there on the 29th ult., and finding the *Kearsarge* already in port. It was intended to keep the matter at Bahia a secret at St. Thomas, but it was accidentally revealed by a seaman of the *Wachusett* to one of the crew of the *Kearsarge*, and some hints of it got wind in the town, causing great excitement there. The *Florida* remained outside the bay, while the *Wachusett* entered to obtain coal.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster W. W. WILLIAMS of the *Wachusett*, Surgeon CHARLTON, of the *Florida* and sixteen of the crew of the privateer were transferred to the *Kearsarge*, which sailed October 31, and arrived at Boston at midnight on Monday, as previously reported. Paymaster WILLIAMS being charged with dispatches for the Government, left by the earliest train Tuesday morning for Washington. The *Wachusett* and *Florida* were to sail from St. Thomas on the 2d inst. for New York, where they may now be daily expected.

We would here acknowledge our indebtedness to the Boston *Advertiser* for the above facts, which we condense from its elaborate report of the capture.

Below we give the official dispatches of the commanders of the *Kearsarge* and the *Wachusett*:

BOSTON, Monday, November 7, 1864.

HON. GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:
SIR:—I have the honor to report the arrival of the *Kearsarge* off Scituate from the Rocas. Left the *Wachusett* and *Florida* at St. Thomas. The *Florida* was captured in the harbor of Bahia by the *Wachusett*, October 7th. We bring sixteen prisoners and one officer from the *Florida*.

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Commander.

ST. THOMAS, W. I. ISLANDS, October 31, }

Via Boston, Monday, Nov. 7, 1864. }

HON. GIBSON WELLES:
SIR:—I have the honor to report the arrival of this ship, with the Rebel steamer *Florida* in company. The *Florida*, with 58 men and 12 officers, was captured about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of October, in the Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, by the officers and crew of this vessel, without loss of life. We also captured five of the officers, including her commander. The remainder of her crew were on shore.

The *Florida* had her mizzen-mast and main-yard carried away and her bulwarks cut down. This vessel sustained no injury. A detailed report will be handed to you by Paymaster W. W. WILLIAMS.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
N. COLLINS,
Commander U. S. Steam-sloop *Wachusett*.

GENERAL SCOTT'S MEMOIRS.

THE "Memoirs of General Scott, written by himself," will naturally attract much interest in the Army of which he was for so long and important a period the distinguished head, and in which he is still the senior officer. They have many instructive passages for officers of all grades, and are worthy of study, as their author doubtless intended to make them.

General Scott was born in 1786, about fourteen miles from Petersburg in Virginia; he studied law in early life, and, as a young lawyer, witnessed the trial of Burr for treason. In 1807, upon JEFFERSON'S proclamation interdicting our harbors to British vessels, he enlisted as volunteer in a Virginia cavalry company; was made corporal, and, with a squad, captured a British boat's crew in Linn Haven Bay. This was his first military exploit.

In 1808 he was appointed captain of light artillery. He had been previously presented to the President, JEFFERSON, who said, at this interview: "I have just thought of an object to which to compare the House of Representatives. 'Sir, it is like the chimneys to our dwellings; it carries off the smoke of party, which might otherwise stifle the nation.'"

Sent to New Orleans, he returned when the promise of hostilities seemed to fail, and looked once more toward civil life. But "before my resignation had been definitely accepted by the War Department, I heard that grave charges would be brought against me if I dared to return to the Army of the Lower Mississippi. This was decisive. At once I resolved to face my accusers. Accordingly, I rejoined the main Army, then at Washington, near Natchez, in November."

The charges brought were not sustained before the court. In the Army, as formed anew in 1808, and later, "political influence" prevailed more largely than, it is complained, it has done in more recent times. General Scott writes:

"Party spirit of that day knew no bounds, and, of course, was blind to policy. Federalists were almost entirely excluded from selection, though great numbers were eager for the field, and in the New England and some other States, there were but very few educated Republicans. Hence the selections from those communities consisted mostly of coarse and ignorant men. In the other States, where there was no lack of educated men in the dominant party, the appointments consisted, generally, of swaggers, dependents, decayed gentlemen, and others—fit for nothing else, which always turned out utterly unfit for any military purpose whatever."

Returning from New Orleans in 1812, Captain SCOTT ran a very narrow chance of being captured and sent to England a prisoner of war; had he been taken, he might have spent in an English prison the very years when he was making his career. He was made lieutenant-colonel in 1812; was sent to Buffalo, and on October the 8th, of that year, was for the first time under fire. Five days later, on the 13th, he took part in an unfortunate expedition, in which he was left in the lurch by his general, and was made prisoner with his command, after a gallant struggle. This mishap was a case of "politics in the Army."

"Nothing could have been more painful than the position of Major-General STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, during the day of Queens-town. A citizen of undoubted patriotism and valor, with a weight of moral character very rare—but without military experience—he found himself helpless in his camp, by the machinations in the ranks of demagogues opposed to the Administration and the war. These terms, who infect all republics, boastful enough at home, no sooner found themselves in sight of the enemy than they discovered that the militia of the United States could not be constitutionally marched into a foreign country!"

He was exchanged in January, 1813, and sent again, as colonel and adjutant, to the northern frontier, when he "first organized the service among all the staff departments, and occasionally quitting the staff for hours or a day to command his own and other troops in battles, skirmishes and forays." In the capture of Fort George, he led the forlorn hope, was the first upon the bank, in crossing the river; and was knocked back by the enemy, but unhurt; had his collar-bone afterwards broken by the explosion of a magazine in the fort; but kept the field, was the first in the fort, and himself pulled down the colors, besides capturing two prisoners with his own hand. His activity, boldness, and enterprise were such that he was chosen to command many important expeditions, and on a retreat the rear-guard was entrusted to him. The young soldier who has heard of Scott only as the famous General, will learn from these memoirs that he obtained his advancement by the display of rare qualities; he was the leader in all assaults, the first ashore in marine expeditions; a headlong, brave, but cool and capable officer, who knew how to fight, and never hesitated to expose himself in the front. Thus in March, 1814, he became brigadier-general. He was then not yet 28.

That spring he devoted himself to drilling and training his raw forces, the troops with which he was to gain the victories of the following months, which finished the war; and these soldiers made such a name for themselves, that "an extravagant opinion generally prevailed throughout the Army in respect to the prowess—nay, invincibility" of Scott's brigade."

In the fiercely contested battle of Lundy's Lane, Scott was badly wounded, after having been twice dismounted during the day. He travelled slowly to Washington, when

Congress rewarded him at the conclusion of peace with a gold medal, "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara (or Lundy's Lane), and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the reputation of the arms of the United States. It is believed," adds the general, "that the second clause of this resolution contains a compliment not bestowed by Congress on any other officer whatever." He had been made major-general before.

We will not pretend to follow the strict course of the Memoirs further, but clip, here and there, a few extracts, which strike us as of interest to our readers. Great lover of peace as General Scott is, he yet evidently thinks an occasional war, like a timely thunder storm, of use. He writes: "Perhaps, an occasional interlude of foreign war may be even necessary to the moral health of a people rapidly increasing in population, wealth, and luxurious indulgences." He says "he never has worn a concealed weapon—always declaring it would be the smaller evil that he, or any other person should be slain, than to set so bad an example."

To General Scott the Army owes the most important text books, for its organization and the maintenance of discipline and military government:

"True to my motto—when solitary, be not idle; and to the maxim, in peace, prepare for war, I conceived the idea, in 1818, of preparing a system of General Regulations or Military Institutes for the Army. After a wide study, begun long before, I made a rigorous analysis of the whole subject, and submitted it to the War Department, which being approved, and provided for by Congress, I duly executed. This was the first time that the subjects, embraced, were ever reduced, in any army, to regular analysis, and systematized into Institutes."

In February, 1823, Major-General BROWN died, and a new major-general-in-chief was to be appointed. SCOTT was the senior, and he gives a pleasant bit of scandal, to show why another received the place. It seems that Mrs. MASON, of Anacosta Island, Georgetown, desired the appointment of General MACOMB, because he had promised to place her son-in-law, Lieutenant COOPER, then at Fortress Monroe, upon his staff. Mrs. MASON induced Mrs. RUSH to prevail upon Mr. RUSH, then Secretary of State, to persuade Mr. ADAMS, the President, to appoint MACOMB, and this intrigue was successful. The Lieutenant COOPER, who thus got his staff appointment, in order that Mrs. MASON might be near her daughter, his wife, is now the Rebel adjutant-general.

When going West with troops to engage in the Black-hawk war, Asiatic cholera broke out in the ship on Lake Huron, and here General SCOTT reads a useful lesson to other officers:

"The only surgeon on board, in a panic, gulped down a half bottle of wine; went to bed, sick, and ought to have died. There was nobody left that knew anything of the healing art, or of the frightful distemper—only SCOTT, who, anticipating its overtaking him in the Northwest, had taken lessons from Surgeon MOWEN, stationed in New York—eminent in his profession, and of a highly inquiring, philosophic mind—in respect to the character, and mode of treating the disease. Thus he became the doctor on the afflicting occasion—no doubt a very indifferent one, except in labor and intrepidity. He had provided the whole expedition with the remedies suggested by Doctor MOWEN, which, on board his steamer, he applied, in great part, with his own hand to the sick. His principal success was in preventing a general panic, and, *mirabile dictu!* actually cured, in the incipient stage, by command, several individuals of that fatal preparation for the reception of the malady."

During the "nullification times," General JACKSON wisely sent General SCOTT to South Carolina, where he caused the forts to be strengthened, and drew detachments of troops to the garrisons. He remained some time at Savannah, closely watched, but moved secretly away:

"The time of danger at length arrived, and so had the detachments of troops in the harbor of Charleston, each company astonished to meet the others. SCOTT borrowed the revenue cutter of the collector, who supposed him to be bound to St. Augustine—a supposition neither favored nor denied by SCOTT, who giving orders not to take letters, sailed from Savannah 'for parts unknown' to all but himself. Passing the Tybee Bar, the astonished master of the cutter was told to stand for the harbor of Charleston. The next day SCOTT was encoined in Fort Moultrie, where for several days he lay without the knowledge of anybody in Charleston, save his friend—the great patriot and moral hero—JAMES L. PIERCE (now lately dead of a broken heart at the state of the country), and a few other friends of the Union—POISSERT, HOGES, etc., etc."

In 1834-5, General SCOTT "translated and adapted to" the particular organization of the United States infantry, "unnumbered with a board, the new French tactics on" the old basis." He adds the following remarks, which we copy as likely to be of interest amongst officers of the old Army:

"His General Regulations for the Army, or Military Institutes, had, in a new impression years before, dropping his name, been blurred, mutilated and spoiled under high military authority. This, his last edition of tactics, was soon, under the same protection, abridged and emasculated down to utter uselessness, by the present adjutant-general of the Confederate army, without the knowledge of SCOTT, and next placed, in great part, under the immediate protection of Mr. Secretary JEFFERSON DAVIS, by one of his pets, now a division commander in the Confederate army, aided by another pet of the same Mr. DAVIS, a major-general of the United States volunteers, who, recently, following up the old hostility of that clique, has entirely superseded SCOTT'S tactics, with the consent of a loyal Secretary of War, and two loyal regular generals, all three the professed friends of SCOTT, but who did not chance to know anything of the particular history or the merits of the case, and through SCOTT'S personal neglect of his own fame and interests."

He says he "never employed counsel or asked for legal advice in any military controversy."

Here is a sketch of General TAYLOR:

"With a good store of common sense, General TAYLOR'S mind had not been enlarged and refreshed by reading, or much converse with the world. Rigidity of ideas was the consequence. The frontiers and small military posts had been his home. Hence he was quite ignorant, for his rank, and quite bigoted in his ignorance. His simplicity was childlike, and with innumerable prejudices—amusing and incorrigible—well suited to the tender age. Thus if a man,

however respectable, chanced to wear a coat of an unusual color, or his hat a little on one side of his head, or an officer to leave the corner of his handkerchief dangling from an outside pocket—in any such case, this critic held the offender to be a coxcomb—perhaps something worse. Whom he would not, to use his oft-repeated phrase, 'touch with a pair of tongs.' Any allusion to literature much beyond good old DILWORTH'S spelling-book, on the part of one wearing a sword, was evidence, with the same judge, of utter unfitness for heavy marchings and combats. In short, few men have ever had a more comfortable, labor-saving contempt for learning of every kind. Yet this old soldier and neophyte statesman had the true basis of a great character—pure, uncorrupted morals, combined with indomitable courage. Kind-hearted, sincere, and hospitable in a plain way, he had no vice but prejudice, many friends, and left behind him not an enemy in the world."

In regard to his policy in the Mexican war, he remarks "To compel a people, singularly obstinate, to sue for peace, it is absolutely necessary, as the sequel in this case showed, to strike effectively at the vitals of the nation."

Here is a sketch of the Rebel General PILLOW:

"An anomaly,—without the least malignity in his nature—amiable, and possessed of some acuteness, but the only person I have ever known who was wholly indifferent in the choice between truth and falsehood, honesty and dishonesty;—ever as ready to attain an end by the one as the other, and habitually boastful of acts of cleverness at the total sacrifice of moral character."

In the march upon Mexico,

"No division (even the leading or rearmost one) was ever separated more than seven or eight miles from support, or rather half that distance, by means of a double movement—one division advancing and the other falling back. By similar means, three divisions might easily have been united in a little more than two hours, in the case of a formidable attack upon an interior division."

Of SANTA ANNA he says:

"His vigilance and energy were unquestionable, and his powers of creating and organizing worthy of admiration. He was also great in administrative ability, and though not deficient in personal courage, he, on the field of battle, failed in quickness of perception and rapidity of combination. Hence his defeats."

He had no mercy for guerrillas, but ordered:

"The highways used, or about to be used, by the American troops, being still infested in many parts by those atrocious bands called guerrillas or rancheros, who, under instructions from the late Mexican authorities, continue to violate every rule of warfare observed by civilized nations, it has become necessary to announce to all the views and instructions of general headquarters on the subject. And it was added: 'No quarter will be given to known murderers or robbers, whether guerrillas or rancheros, and whether serving under (obsolete) commissions or not. Offenders of this character, accidentally falling into the hands of American troops (that is, without knowing their character), will be momentarily held as prisoners, that is, not put to death without due solemnity, meaning (and it was so prescribed) a trial by a council of three officers.'"

We have no space for further extracts. The story of the Mexican campaign, as given in these memoirs, will have a special interest to many of our readers. We find there honorably mentioned many officers who have since become famous upon one or the other side, in the present war. Amongst these, none receives higher commendation, or appears to have given greater promise, than "Captain R. E. 'LEE, Engineer," the present General of the Rebel armies in Virginia.

BRIGADIER-Generals GRIFFIN, AYRES and CRAWFORD, commanding the three divisions of the Fifth corps, have each been brevetted major-generals. In the Second corps Brigadier-Generals MOTT, BARLOW, WEBB, and MILLS have also been made major-generals by brevet. In the cavalry, Brigadier-General GREGG has received the same brevet. In the Fifth corps, the rank of brevet brigadier-general has been conferred on Colonel WINTHROP, commanding third brigade, second division; Colonel HOFFMANN, third brigade, third division, and Colonels COULTER and WHELOCK, the two latter for a long time commanding brigades in the corps, but at present commanding their respective regiments; in the Eighteenth corps, on Colonel N. M. CURTIS, of the One Hundred and Forty-second New York Volunteers, commanding a brigade in this Army; Colonel A. G. DRAPER of the Thirty-second colored troops, commanding a brigade; Colonel JOURDAN, of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New York, commanding Fort Burnham, late Fort Harrison, and the lines; Colonel F. A. OSBORN, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, commanding a brigade, and Colonel GUY V. HENRY, of the Fortieth Massachusetts, commanding a brigade; in the Second corps, on Colonels MACY, Twentieth Massachusetts, and BEAVER, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, commanding brigades; on Major B. C. LUDLOW, of the Army of the James, for services in connection with the Dutch Gap Canal. The other brevets in the Second corps are Lieutenant-Colonels MORGAN, Inspector-General, and WALKER, Assistant-Adjutant-General, to be brevet colonel; Major MITCHELL, senior aide to Major-General HANCOCK, and Major HAZARD, commandant of artillery, to be brevet lieutenant-colonels; Captain BINGHAM, Judge-Advocate, to be brevet major. Meanwhile, however, Captain BINGHAM had been promoted to the full rank of major. Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK T. LOCKE, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Fifth corps, has been made brevet colonel.

BREVEET Brigadier-General Horace Binney Sargent, U. S. volunteers, Colonel First Massachusetts cavalry, has been, by direction of the President, honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of wounds received in battle. General Sargent was appointed for gallantry and good conduct in the battle of Bayou Rapids, La., a brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet, to rank as such from the 21st day of March, 1864.

CAPTAIN George F. Holman, Second Massachusetts cavalry, has been ordered to report for duty on the staff of Major-General Sheridan as Aide-de-Camp.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ALBEMARLE.

We give below the letter of a correspondent, describing with minuteness of detail Lieutenant CUSHING's gallant exploit in destroying the enemy's ram *Albemarle*. In commenting upon the affair, last week, with nothing but the first brief announcement of the facts to guide us, we failed to give the brave young sailor full credit for the daring deed. It is but due to Lieutenant CUSHING to say that to him belongs the honor of planning the undertaking for the destruction of the ram, and that the country owes him its gratitude for the success, which attended the execution of the bold plot:—

NARRATIVE OF LIEUTENANT CUSHING'S EXPLOIT.

Last summer, Lieutenant W. B. CUSHING conceived the plan of destroying the *Albemarle*. After submitting his plan to Rear-Admiral LEE and to the Navy Department, he was detached from the *Monticello* (which vessel he has commanded nearly two years), and sent to New York with orders to obtain everything he required for his purpose. These preparations having at last been completed, he departed for the scene of action. He selected thirteen men, six of whom were officers, to assist him in the undertaking. A first attempt to reach the *Albemarle* proved unsuccessful; his vessel grounded and she was not got off without much labor.

On the night following, however, he again set out, this time determined and destined to succeed. Moving up the narrow Roanoke River, lined with forts and pickets, without being detected, he passed within twenty yards of the captured *Southfield*, which contained a picket guard, still without being seen. When he arrived at the spot where the *Albemarle* was moored at the levee, he discovered a large camp fire and a strong body of infantry on the shore. By the light of the fire he saw that the *Albemarle* was protected by a boom of pine logs which reached about twenty feet from her. He was hailed repeatedly, but the only reply the Rebels received was a polite but curt invitation to depart to a region somewhat warmer than the sunny South. His men shouted, "Look out Johnnies, we are coming." CUSHING ran his boat "bows on" against the boom of logs, crushing them in about ten feet, and running the bow of his boat upon them. The infantry on the shore poured an incessant volley of musketry upon the daring band and received a dose of canister from CUSHING in return. The ports of the *Albemarle* were opened and a gun was brought to bear upon the launch. The Rebels seemed confident that they would capture CUSHING's whole party.

Certainly the gallant young fellow had enough for one man to manage. He had a line attached to his engineer's leg to pull in lieu of bell signals; another line to detach the torpedo and another to explode it; besides this he managed the boom which was to place the torpedo under the vessel. He also fired his howitzer himself.

Having very coolly placed the torpedo in its place, he exploded it. At the same instant, he was struck on the right wrist with a musket ball, and a shell from the *Albemarle* went crashing through the launch. The whole affair was the work of a few minutes. CUSHING then threw off his coat and shoes and took to the river. Each man had now to save himself. CUSHING struck out for the opposite shore, but one of his drowning men screaming near him and attracting the enemy's fire, he turned down the stream. The water was very cold, and with his heavy clothing, it was extremely difficult for CUSHING to keep afloat. He swam about an hour, and then went ashore to fall exhausted on the bank.

On recovering he found that he was lying near a sentry, and he heard two officers talking of the affair, one telling the other that CUSHING was dead. Not relishing such proximity to these men, he shoved himself along on his back, by working with his heels against the ground, until he reached a place of concealment. At dark, he proceeded through the swamp for some distance, lacerating his feet and hands with the briars, oyster shells, &c. The next day he saw an old negro whom he thought he could trust. The negro was frightened at CUSHING's wild appearance and tremblingly asked who he was. "I am a Yankee," replied CUSHING, "and I am one of the men who blew up 'the *Albemarle*.'" "My golly! Massa," said the negro, "dey kill you if dey catch you. You dead gone sure." CUSHING asked him if he could trust him to go into the town and bring him back the news. The negro said yes. Accordingly, CUSHING gave him all the money he had, and sent him off. He then climbed up a tree and opened his jack-knife, the only weapon he had, and prepared for any attack which might be made.

After a time the negro came back, and to CUSHING's joy reported the *Albemarle* sunk and the people leaving the town. CUSHING then went further down the river and found a boat on the opposite bank belonging to a picket guard. He once more plunged into the chilly river and detached the boat, but, not daring to get into it, let it drift down the river, keeping himself concealed. At last, thinking he was far enough away, he got into the boat and paddled for eight hours until he reached the squadron. After hailing, he fell in the bottom of the boat, utterly exhausted by hunger, cold, fatigue and excitement. The people in the squadron were somewhat distrustful of him when he first hailed, thinking him a Rebel who was trying some trick.

One man of CUSHING's party returned on the *Valley City*. He was picked up after he had travelled across the country and been in the swamps nearly two days. Nothing but an iron will ever saved CUSHING from death. He saw two of his men drown, who were stronger than he, and when he paddled his little boat, he says that his arms and his will were the only living parts of his organization.

To this young officer's courage we are indebted for the destruction of the *Albemarle*, the re-capture of Plymouth, the clearance of the North Carolina sounds, the release of a fleet of sixteen vessels detailed to watch her, and the avenging of the death of the gallant FLUSSER. CUSHING has been in thirty-five fights in this war. He was struck by three bullets in the act of blowing up the *Albemarle*. Only one of them, however, inflicted a wound. Exhausted

as he was after this gallant exploit, CUSHING made the journey to his home in Western New York, near Dunkirk, to vote. For he is one of those who believes that ballots are as important as bullets. He will soon resume command of the *Monticello*, and we may not have long to wait for some new enterprise planned by this gallant youth. F. A. S.

THE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

[From the Goldsboro (N. C.) Journal, Nov. 1.]

On Thursday night last, or rather about two o'clock on the morning of Friday last, a daring attempt was made by a party of eleven officers of the Yankee Navy to blow up, with torpedoes, the iron-clad ram *Albemarle*, at Plymouth, and to some extent the attempt was successful.

We are not in possession of what we consider the authentic details, but the following seem to be the facts:—

The *Albemarle* was moored near the wharf, a gangway connecting her with the shore. Some distance down the river, in the stream, lay the hull of the *Southfield*, sunk there by Captain Cook when Plymouth was captured from the Yankees. The *Southfield* was used as a picket station by our infantry forces, to which they passed to and from the shore by a boat, and this boat was usually kept at the *Southfield*.

Thursday night was very dark and stormy. In the darkness and storm, at the hour stated, the Yankee expedition surprised, it is said, the *Southfield* picket station and captured all the pickets, twenty-five in number, without firing a gun, and sent them down the river to the fleet below in their own boat. The vessel used for the Yankee expedition was a long, low steamer, or torpedo boat, propelled by steam or by muffled oars. Having disposed of the pickets quietly, the Yankees crossed to the side of the river opposite to Plymouth, and, sweeping round, came upon the *Albemarle* from up the stream. Our informant, who says he was on the *Albemarle* at the time as a visitor, and was somewhat injured by the explosion of the torpedo, says that in consequence of the darkness and the noise of the storm, the watch on the *Albemarle* knew nothing of the approach of the enemy till she was close upon them. The boat was hailed, "What boat is that?" The reply was, "The *Albemarle*'s boat;" and at this moment the *Albemarle* was struck by the Yankee boat, on the starboard quarter. In this attempt, it is thought, the Yankees failed to blow up the *Albemarle* through a defect in the torpedo.

They immediately swung round their boat again and were coming down upon the *Albemarle*'s bow, when they were again asked, "What boat is that?" The reply was, "You will damned soon see," and on the instant the *Albemarle* was struck and the torpedo exploded. By this time the alarm was general throughout the ship, and the men rushed to arms and made for the outside of the armor, where they were met by one or two volleys of grape from a howitzer in the Yankee boat. The *Albemarle*'s men commenced a rapid fire all around the ship, but they could see nothing of the enemy in consequence of the darkness. It was soon now ascertained that the torpedo had had the intended effect, for one of the bows of the *Albemarle* was stove in and she was rapidly settling down.

In the meantime the Yankees, in their confusion, got their boat in the midst of some logs, fixed around the *Albemarle* for her protection, and being unable to extricate her, the whole party, with the exception of the captain in command, surrendered, torpedo boat and all.

So far as we can learn, none of the crew of the *Albemarle* suffered more than a few slight wounds. Three of the Yankees are said to have been wounded. They are reported to be all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, volunteers for this daring undertaking.

The *Albemarle* went down in a few minutes; but the water being shallow, her portholes are not submerged, and though her gundeck is a few inches under water, her guns still command the channel up and down. The injury she sustained can be repaired in two or three weeks, including the raising of the vessel.

The foregoing is our version of this affair, deduced from several different statements. It is a creditable affair to the Yankees, and seems to be quite the reverse to the Confederates. We await further details before we indulge in any strictures.

Rumors during yesterday had a fight going on at Plymouth, and a Yankee fleet of twenty-four vessels in the river. We have nothing definite or reliable of all this.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 4.]

Last Thursday night the Confederate ram *Albemarle* was blown up by a torpedo near Plymouth, North Carolina.

We learn that a small torpedo-boat, manned by sixteen Yankees, proceeded down the river, capturing the picket boat, in which were eight pickets asleep. Two men were placed in charge of the prisoners, while the remaining fourteen proceeded on the expedition. The most remarkable part of the affair, as related to us, is that none of the crew of the ram were injured, and twelve out of fourteen captured. They succeeded in getting off with the eight pickets.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 4.]

The capture of Plymouth, N. C., by the enemy, is explained by later accounts. A lack of sufficient watchfulness on the part of our troops seems to have been the prime cause of the loss of the town. It seems that on Thursday night a party of eighteen men, belonging to the blockading fleet in *Albemarle* Sound, some eight or ten miles from Plymouth, took a small torpedo boat and started for Plymouth. On their way they found a small boat containing six of our men in the river, stationed there as picket guard; but all of them being asleep, they were taken prisoners. Then proceeding to Plymouth, they found the *Albemarle* at her wharf, and running the torpedo boat under her amidships, blew her up, causing damages from which she soon sunk.

Infantry was stationed on the wharf who fired on the assaulting party, and, after the *Albemarle* sunk, captured the whole of them, but no one was killed and only one man wounded.

There was no force of the enemy near Plymouth, with the exception of five or six gunboats in the sound, but the loss of the *Albemarle* opened the Roanoke to them, and hence the loss of the town.

Captain ROBERTS, it is stated, commanded the *Albemarle*.

It is understood that there were no lives lost on the *Albemarle*, and there were very few men aboard at the time of the explosion of the torpedo.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 3.]

A special dispatch from near Plymouth, via Rocky Mount, North Carolina, dated on the 31st ult., says: After three days' hard fighting the enemy passed up Middle River and came down the Roanoke this morning. General BAKER, commander of the garrison, fought until the enemy's gunboats had passed our forts and dismounted all our guns in the harbor. An evacuation was then ordered under a severe shelling, which was effected without much loss. Colonel WHITFORD acted with conspicuous bravery. As Middle River does not appear on the ordinary maps, and there may appear to be something of a paradox in the statement that gunboats went up one river and came down another, it is proper to state that there are three channels in the Roanoke at this point, separated by strips of land extending above Plymouth, the main channel passing by that place. Vessels ascending the middle channel would emerge above Plymouth, and thus be enabled to descend in the rear of the place. Meantime, where was the *Albemarle*?

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

A GLANCE AT THE BAYONET.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Since the introduction of this "auxiliary to the foot soldier" there has, perhaps, been less change in its form and arrangement than in that of almost any other weapon. The oldest style differs but little in form, &c., from that now used. The improvement is the simple but important one of a clasp to keep the bayonet firmly on the piece. In our service (at least so far as I have observed) there are but two styles of bayonets, viz., the angular, or old style, and the sabre bayonet. Let us examine the relative qualities of each.

The sabre bayonet has the advantage of having an edge in addition to a point, adding the cut to the thrust, and in a melee it may be used as a poinard. It will also be found useful as a knife or hatchet. Its defects are great leverage, or top heaviness, when on the piece, and its weight. This latter is a material addition to the load, already great, which the soldier carries on his waist.

The angular bayonet has the merit of lightness, and admitting easy loading and firing when fixed. Its defects are a too limited capacity for offence, it being almost useless as a poinard, and capable of being used only in thrusting.

It is indeed surprising that greater changes and modifications have not been made in the bayonet. Certainly neither of the above-named styles of the weapon are perfect. Surely the bayonet, which has been called the king of weapons, and which has furnished so many laurels to Britain and to France, should receive a little attention, and have a dress and make such as will make it move *en suite* with its much-improved companion.

In my opinion, a bayonet to be good should possess the following qualities, viz., toughness, lightness, great capacity for offence, and general usefulness. I propose a bayonet, which I will call a "Knife Bayonet," in shape, &c., somewhat as follows:

1st. The blade, from muzzle of piece to point, 10 or 12 inches long; back blunt to within two inches of the point, where it should have an edge the same as the front. The edge of bayonet, should run from the point to within three or four inches of the muzzle, the latter space to be blunt (for there is scarcely ever any cutting so near the base, and to give strength to the bayonet.)

2d. The handle should have a size and shape to permit a good gripe, with a partial guard, extending about two or three inches from the outside of the handle, and slightly curved (this should be as light as possible), and having at the bottom a rest for the hand, the end turning slightly up. I think there should be under the "guard" a light ring of metal, with rounded edges, or one of leather, to run the fore finger through. This would give a much better gripe, and better control, in case you had to use it as a knife or poinard. As a matter of course, the arrangement for fixing in the bayonet will be such as will render it difficult, if not impossible, for an opponent to wrench it off. Let us examine the merits and demerits of such a weapon. The advantages are comparative lightness, cutting, with thrusting capacity, and general usefulness as a knife or poinard in close quarters. Its defects are shortness (thus lessening the reach, say 12 inches), and perhaps a little greater weight than the angular bayonet (although this may not prove to be the case). The question would now be, Is this weapon better than either the angular or sabre bayonet? I think so, and will endeavor to show why.

1st. The use of the bayonet is the most fatiguing exercise which the soldier has to undergo, ten minutes being quite long enough to keep men steadily at it. If any one doubts this, let him try the exercise, and I warrant he will feel pretty well exhausted, even though he commence in good condition, which soldiers in the field are not always in.

2d. The longer the reach and the heavier his bayonet "hange," the more difficult it is for the soldier to manage his weapon, and the sooner will he be exhausted. This is self-evident, and can be proved by any one.

3d. A blow from a short weapon, parried by a long one, does not place its owner in as bad a situation as vice versa, because he does not in as great a measure "over-reach himself," if I may use the term. With a long weapon, force exerted on its extremity has a greater influence (on the lever principle) than a like force exerted on a shorter one, and this alone would permit the owner of the short piece to resume his "guard" much more easily than one who wielded the longer one. To prove this, let two persons take muskets, or long sticks, one make a lunge, the other parry it; the one making the lunge (to increase the reach, which is in reality the same as having your point the same distance from you) will find himself considerably shaken.

4. It is as easy to parry a blow with a short-reaching weapon (say five feet three inches) as it is with one much longer (say six feet three inches). Although your point is nearer your body (thus permitting the opponent's to come closer before being turned aside), still the greater amount of quickness and command attained in having a weapon which, to execute a parry, moves in a small circle, will more than counter-balance the difference in reach. Under every circumstance, it will be more easy to resume the "guard" with the short arm than the long one.

5th. Having the "opposition" is an advantage which one fencer may possess over another. This is obtained by pressing strongly your opponent's piece outside of the line of your body. At this the short weapon would be sure to win, especially if one press against the bayonet of the opponent, to successfully resist him, "long weapon" must shorten his reach, and if he loses his "guard" by this means, he is very nearly ruined, as a disarranged "guard" leads to wild movements.

6th. The left hand is more easily reached than any other portion of the body of an opponent. Without a cutting bayonet this hand can only be bruised, but with this knife bayonet, by sliding your piece down your opponent's you can easily reach his hand, and injure it to such an extent, that he will be unfit to offer further opposition. This can be proved by any two fencers who may wish to decide it, using sticks, or muskets without bayonets.

To sum up—this weapon against the "sabre bayonet" will give you the advantage of greater control, and consequent quickness, with equal destructive powers. Against the angular bayonet, it offers equal facilities for handling, with the addition of an edge, which, in my opinion, is no mean advantage.

I have simply considered the advantages of this weapon as against the bayonet. I will now look to its availability against cavalry. At the cavalry guard (against) the soldier has in advance of his body that portion of his musket between the "lock-plate" and the tip of the bayonet, leaving behind his front—say 20 inches. Now, suppose this knife bayonet adopted. The reach would be diminished 12 inches. As against cavalry, I propose to remedy it by the following modifications of the guard: (Supposing the soldier at the old guard); turn the piece so as to bring "lock-plate" to the front. Move the piece with both hands to the front and left, placing the "butt" on the left thigh, immediately above the knee, the point of bayonet as high as the eye. At the same time lean forward the upper part of the body, and settle well down on the haunches. By this means we gain 20 inches or more on the obstacles in our front, which will be at least an equivalent for that lost in lessening the length of the bayonet. Against a cavalry soldier the only weak point in this position would be the left hand, which might, perhaps, be too far advanced, and within reach of a sabre cut, without requiring the point to be thrown aside. I think, however, that even in this respect the soldier would be safe; for no dragoon would venture to cut to the front without putting his opponent's point aside from the direct line of his body. This position of the left hand is, I think, its only defect—if it is a defect.

I will now consider the relative value of this "guard" as against the old "guard."

1st. The guard against cavalry (old). In this position the soldier had the advantage of being able to thrust at an advancing enemy a distance beyond his guard of about 5 feet (this distance only at a lunge-out, the thrust giving a little over 2 feet without the develop). Its defects are, that it does not admit of any play room. Thus, if the point is thrown aside, either after thrusting or when at the guard, the horse is on you before you can effect a remedy. This may appear unfounded with regard to the effect after a thrust; but it must be remembered that almost always in thrusting at a long range, we, in some measure, lose control of our pieces, or, in other words, overreach ourselves; and, I suppose, a case where the horse closes at full speed.

2d. The new guard. At this guard the soldier has the advantage of keeping the whole of his piece in his front as an obstacle to the advance of a horseman. To get inside of this guard the point of the bayonet must be thrown aside; and if this is done, from the position of the piece, the "butt" resting on the thigh, we can still draw our piece back as far as at the old "guard," who had it forward, and deliver a thrust to our opponent before he can recover his sword, or we can watch the course of his weapon (I am here supposing a case where the sabre is used, as the difference of a foot in the length of a musket would not be material against the lance), and, at the moment that it is about to touch, draw in our piece and thrust. In this manner we cannot fail to beat him; but even if the soldier succeeds in moving our point, and then levels his own, advancing rapidly, we have still a much better chance than with the old guard, for we have room to recover, while he, in a like case, would have none, or next to none.

Its defects are, a too limited range for thrusting; the piece being so far in advance that we cannot move it very materially further; so that the position might be termed a defensive one.

From the foregoing I deduce, 1st. That with this "guard," although the sabre stroke may set aside your point, it does not in any material respect lessen your control of it.

2d. That it is the best and perhaps the only way, when your point is turned, to deliver a blow before your adversary.

As to its general usefulness: In very close quarters it would be the most suitable weapon in use, and I think that there are but few soldiers who would not prefer it to either of the others. For they can use it as a knife or small hatchet. This is no small item in campaigning when the men have to cut brushwood, &c., with the means at hand—not always great—to fix their tents and make themselves comfortable. And if it were not made too heavy (as is the case with the sabre bayonet; half the weight I should think would be sufficient), I venture to say it would be the usual companion of the soldier on nearly all occasions. It may be considered bad policy to allow this freedom in its use; but I am of opinion (as a matter of course, always looking to the care of the weapon) that the soldier should be allowed its free use; as he gains more by familiarity with it than could be counter-balanced by diminution in the value of the weapon.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, Oct. 10, 1864.

MILITARY RANK AMONG PRISONERS OF WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I wish through your columns to call attention to a disputed question which, in my opinion, should be definitely settled by a decision from the War Department—the question of military rank among prisoners of war. I have been in prison at Libby, Macon and Charleston for fifteen months, and, in my experience, more trouble has arisen among the officers there, from disputes on this matter than from any other.

Army Regulations say:—"P. 1. All inferiors are required to obey strictly, and to execute with alacrity and good faith the lawful orders of superiors appointed over them." "P. 8. An officer not having orders from competent authority, cannot put himself on duty by virtue of his commission alone." "P. 727. Prisoners of war receive for subsistence one ration each without regard to rank." With these paragraphs in their minds—and they are believed to be the only ones affecting the question—the regular officers in Southern prisons have almost unanimously refused to recognize the authority of officers whose superior rank, if on duty, would entitle them to obedience.

For instance: At one time, a lieutenant-colonel assumed command, as senior officer of a room in Libby Prison. The policing of the room was done by negroes, and, quite unnecessarily, he ordered a detail of officers to assist in sweeping and scrubbing. There was instant trouble. We claimed that whatever police regulations the officers might institute themselves, for their cleanliness and comfort, should be carried out by force of public opinion; and when the necessity existed, before the Rebels had furnished negroes, we all had done our part of the duty. But we claimed that his superior rank entitled him to no exemption from an equal share of cleaning, as he contributed an equal amount of dirt. As a military order, it was improper, for officers are not liable to degrading details. A lieutenant cannot be compelled to sweep up a room and clean the sinks which are equally used by a colonel. But as a sanitary regulation, if each took his share, no objection would be made by any one. The senior officer appealed to the Rebels, and by threatening the captain, whom he had detailed, with being placed in the dungeons, he compelled obedience.

Again, at Macon, an officer of high rank assumed command of the camp, established regulations to facilitate the calling of the roll, requiring officers in charge of squads to verify counts, and report absentees by name. This simplified the matter very much for the Rebels, and would have made roll-call less fatiguing for the prisoners, only, had any one escaped, whose absence it would be necessary to conceal a few days, it would have made concealment almost impossible. Another officer at Macon, on assuming command, issued orders directing details of a number of "men" from each squad, under a squad sergeant, to report to the "officer of the day to clean the sinks." This order was objectionable, because it spoke of officers as if of enlisted men. No officer can be a "sergeant," and certainly, if the senior officer had a right to command, he had no authority to exempt majors from cleaning sinks, and force the duty on captains and lieutenants, when all used them.

At Charleston, the senior officer ordered a Rebel sentry to take an officer in custody for not falling in promptly at roll-call; and the captain was taken out by the guard and confined all day in a cell, until released by the Rebel provost-marshal.

Where do these officers get their authority? Not from the United States. They gave up the authority which had been vested in them by the United States when they surrendered themselves prisoners of war. They were then taken to a prison. Regulations say they "cannot put themselves on duty by virtue of their commissions alone." They can only exercise rank by "orders from competent authority," and yet, when they get into prison, among officers who have never been under their command, they issue orders which would not be legal orders even if issued when properly on duty in the field. At Macon, the senior officer was "relieved of command" by the Rebels, for making a patriotic speech on the 4th of July, and a junior officer was placed in charge of the prisoners. Was that the "competent authority" provided for by Army Regulations, and were we bound to obey him?

If the superior rank of officers entitles them to command in Rebel prisons, then it entitles them to all the privileges and immunities of seniority. Is a captain, captured to-day, authorized to eject a lieutenant from prison quarters which he has made comparatively comfortable by the labor of months, because a captain going on duty in garrison by "competent authority" may dispossess a lieutenant of his quarters?

Paragraph 210 says: "Deliberations or discussions, among any class of military men, having the object of conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation toward their superiors or others in the military service, * * * are strictly prohibited." If prisoners have the power to command, and the privileges of rank, do they possess the immunities also? For, at Charleston, in the midst of the sad depression among the officers after the failure of the Petersburg mine, which was described by Rebel papers as a terrible disaster to our arms; when the accounts from the North, from the columns of the *World* and the *Chicago Times* represented the Union cause as almost abandoned; when weary months of waiting seemed to bring the day of release no nearer, and it required all our faith to believe the Government had acted wisely and honorably in not exchanging prisoners, a meeting was called to consider the sending of delegates to Washington to try and effect an exchange. At that meeting two colonels spoke, and instead of the cheerful, encouraging words which the Government has a right to expect from officers in whose "fidelity" it "entrusts especial trust and confidence," the disheartened officers were told of the cold, hard nature of Mr. STANTON; of his devotion to policy, and his carelessness of our miserable condition; allusion was made to a Senator who, it was alleged, said that none but cowards were captured; it was said that President LINCOLN must listen to the representations of such a delegation, for the political campaign was of such a nature that the Government must act, or the opposition would make political capital out of it, etc. The speeches were well calculated to depress the already melancholy prisoners who formed the audience, and

to delight the Rebel sentries who stood attentively listening. A major replied to them, defending Mr. STANTON, expressing entire faith in the policy of the Government, cheering all by his own enthusiasm, and administering a severe rebuke to these his senior officers.

If the rank of officers holds good, as well when prisoners as on duty in the field, one major committed a grave military offence by his "discussion, with the object of conveying praise or censure on his superior officers," when he praised the Secretary of War and censured the colonels.

An explanatory order from the War Department would settle this question, and whatever the decision might be, it would relieve prison life of a very fruitful cause of trouble.

CORRECTION OF A PAGE OF HISTORY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The following appears in the *New York Herald* of the 26th September, 1864:

THE SIEGE OF SUFFOLK—CHANCELLORSVILLE.

NEW YORK, September 20, 1864.

To the Editor of the Herald:

The truth of history and justice to the little army of Suffolk demand that I should place this paper before the reading world, through the medium of your columns:—

CAMPBELL OF 1863.

"The Southern History" has the following on the campaign in April, 1863, which locates the position of Lieutenant-General Longstreet, viz.:—

"Now they (the Rebels) confronted the enemy from the Rappahannock, and hovered upon his flank, within striking distance to the Potomac, while another portion of our forces manœuvred almost in the rear, and quite upon the bank of Norfolk."

Longstreet had been promised sixty thousand men for his spring work, and was ready about the last of March to open the campaign for the recovery of Southeast Virginia. He ordered Hill and Pettigrew to make a series of demonstrations at Newbern, Little Washington and other points in North Carolina, with the design of causing troops to be sent from Norfolk, Fortress Monroe and other localities. In consequence I was ordered, on the 10th of April, to dispatch a considerable portion of my force to General Foster. Longstreet, advised of the order, and success of his feints, crossed the Blackwater, and on the same day advanced, with about twenty-eight thousand men, upon Suffolk. On the 15th of April Hill discontinued his feints upon Little Washington and sent those troops to Suffolk. He followed soon after with the remainder of his command.

The Rebel force in North Carolina was estimated by General Foster as very large, and, in my judgment, far above the real numbers. If his estimates were correct, then there must have been with Longstreet after the concentration more than fifty thousand men. Probably forty thousand is a safe estimate; and he had associated with him such able West Pointers as Lieutenant-Generals Hill, Hood and Anderson, and Major Generals Pickett, French, Garnett, &c. The *Petersburg Express* of the 15th of April reflected the Confederate expectations in regard to Longstreet's army in the following:—"Our people are buoyant and hopeful, as they ought to be. We have in that direction as gallant an army as ever mustered under any sun, and commanded by an officer who has won laurels in every engagement from the first Manassas to that at Fredericksburg. Such an army, commanded by such an officer as Longstreet, may be defeated; but such an event is scarcely within the range of probability."

In spite of the high hopes of the South, the siege was raised during the night of the 3d of May (twenty-four days), after the construction of from eight to ten miles of covered ways, rifle pits, field works, and the loss of the celebrated Fauquier battery and some two thousand men.

The Rebel press, with few exceptions, admitted the failure, and censured Longstreet. The *Richmond Examiner* of November 27, 1863, pronounced his Knoxville and Suffolk campaigns as parallel failures, and said:—

"It was during the parallel campaign of Longstreet against Suffolk that Hooker made his coup at Chancellorsville; but he found there Jackson, while Grant had to do with Bragg alone."

The effective Federal force at the outset was nearly fourteen thousand, with three small wooden gunboats. This was distributed on lines of about twelve miles in extent. No defeat was experienced by our arms.

RAPPAHANNOCK.

During the presence of Longstreet's wing at Suffolk, Lee, with Jackson's wing, was confronted by the army of Hooker. Hooker was advised of every change in my front, and assured that I would hold Longstreet as long as possible, in order that he might destroy Lee. He was urged to strike before aid could be sent to the Rapidan.

Perhaps a division or a portion of one joined Lee, in spite of the interruption of the communications by Stoneman. Longstreet did not; for his servants and horse fell into our hands near Suffolk, on the 4th of May. No mention of his presence is made in any account of Chancellorsville, nor in the "Southern History." Jackson contended with Hooker on the 1st and 2d of May, while Early fought Sedgwick, near Fredericksburg. On the 3d Stewart succeeded Jackson.

HOOKER'S AND LEE'S FORCES.

Up to the meeting of Congress Hooker had made no report to General Halleck, and official data is out of the question. But information is at hand from which an approximation can be made.

LEE'S ARMY.

New York Tribune, May 18, 1863, estimates.....50,000
New York Tribune, March 20, 1864, estimates.....49,700
New York Herald, March 26, 1864, estimates.....64,000
"Southern History" (Pollard's) gives.....50,000

HOOKER'S ARMY.

New York Times gives.....153,300
"Southern History" gives.....100,000 to 150,000
New York Tribune, March 23, 1864, gives.....123,000

The editor of the *Times* had the very best opportunity for getting reliable data, and there are many reasons for accepting his figures as nearest the true ones.

This paper explodes the idea that any material portion of Longstreet's army was transferred to the fields of Chancellorsville. No such theory is entertained in any quarter now; but in the smoke of that disaster it was mooted.

These figures show where the Rebel pressure really was, and attest the good conduct of the soldiers and sailors at Suffolk, under the weightiest responsibilities. The Army should no longer be deprived of its honors and rewards because of the unexpected reverse on the Rapidan.

Further details cannot be given without trenching upon official documents. The allusions to Hooker's operations are made solely to shed proper light upon the campaign, and not for the purpose of criticism.

JOHN J. FROX, Major-General.

In justice to the Army of the Potomac and its unfortunate commander, I feel it a duty to correct this erroneous page of history. Being in possession of private data, as well as many official documents, concerning the operations of both Armies at Chancellorsville, I submit the following facts:

The reorganization of the Army of Northern Virginia, May 1st, 1863, was as follows:

Army of Northern Virginia, General R. E. Lee, Commanding.	Lt-General Stonewall Jackson Commanding Right Wing.	A. P. Hill's Division. D. H. Hill's "Early's "Trimble's "
	Lt-General James Longstreet Commanding Left Wing.	Anderson's Division. McLaw's "Hood's "Pickett's "

A. P. HILL'S division had six brigades, ANDERSON'S division five, and each of the other divisions four. Total, thirty-five brigades.

After the death of STONEWALL JACKSON, LEE reorganized

his army into three corps, commanded respectively by LONGSTREET, EWE, and A. P. HILL.

As Major-General PECK cites POLLARD's "Southern History" to prove his statements correct—viz., that "no material portion of LONGSTREET's corps was with LEE at 'Chancellorsville,'" I shall disprove them by making more liberal quotations from the same author.

The following paragraphs are from the "Second Year of the War," chapter XI.:

"During the night of Thursday, General LEE ordered JACKSON to march from his camp below Fredericksburgh with A. P. HILL's and RHODES' divisions, to the relief of ANDERSON. General LEE brought up the divisions of ANDERSON and McLAWS.

"While JACKSON was gaining the enemy's rear, McLAWS and ANDERSON had successfully maintained their position in front.

"The turn which events had taken in front of Fredericksburgh made it necessary for General LEE to arrest the pursuit of HOOKER, and caused him to send back to Fredericksburgh the divisions of ANDERSON and McLAWS to check the advance of SEDGWICK.

"Our forces engaged in the fight did not exceed fifty thousand men. The enemy's is variously estimated at from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand."

ANDERSON's and McLAWS' divisions of LONGSTREET's corps, took the most active part of any of the enemy's divisions engaged. A large portion of JACKSON's corps was not engaged at all. The estimated strength of ANDERSON's and McLAWS' divisions is eighteen thousand men. There are nine brigades in the two divisions. POLLARD estimates two brigades of ANDERSON's division (POSEY's and MAMON's) at eight thousand men. At this ratio, the two divisions would number thirty-six thousand. This is an over-estimate, though it must be evident that a "material portion" of LONGSTREET's corps was pretty actively engaged at Chancellorsville.

It was well understood by General HOOKER that HOOD's and PICKETT's divisions were sent from the army of Northern Virginia to the departments of Southeast Virginia and North Carolina in the early part of January, 1863; that, subsequently, Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET took command of those departments, with his headquarters at Petersburg. The divisions of HOOD and PICKETT comprised the greater part of the enemy's force in these departments, and numbered not more than fifteen thousand men for duty.

Major-General PECK is correct in supposing that a part of LONGSTREET's command joined LEE, in spite of the interruption of communications by STONEMAN. Had HOOKER remained at Chancellorsville another twenty-four hours, he would have found PICKETT in his front. The chaplain of the Twentieth New York, left in Fredericksburgh with the wounded of SEDGWICK's corps, will testify that LONGSTREET dined with BARNSDALE on the Sunday following the fight. He does not state, however, that he saw his servants or his horse.

In regard to the comparative strength of the contending armies as presented in the General's paper, the estimate of the Army of the Potomac is simply absurd. Admitting that we lost twenty-five thousand men at Chancellorsville, it is a well known fact that we mustered about seventy-five thousand at Gettysburgh, leaving fifty-nine thousand to be accounted for, supposing the estimate of the New York Times to be correct.

LEE's strength is more correctly estimated.

He had 172 regiments of infantry at 400 each.....	68,000
Stuart's Cavalry.....	12,000
Artillery.....	4,000

Total in Army of Northern Virginia.....	84,000
Deduct 39 regiments with Hood and Pickett.....	15,000

Force at Chancellorsville.....60,200

Further details cannot be given without touching upon official documents, nor is it necessary to allude to Major-General PECK's operations to prove that LONGSTREET's corps was equally divided between the departments of Southeast Virginia and North Carolina and Chancellorsville.

JOHN C. BARBOCK.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ACTING ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The enclosed memorial is being signed by the pay officers of the Mississippi squadron, and will be forwarded to Congress at the coming session. I send a copy to your paper for publication, hoping that the officers in the other squadrons will aid in the contemplated movement.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, October 29, 1864.

PAYMASTER.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, October 1, 1864.

The undersigned, Acting Assistant Paymasters attached to the Mississippi squadron, respectfully call the attention of Congress to the following facts:

They perform the duties of Paymaster, Quartermaster, and Commissary for the vessels to which they belong, receive a salary of \$1,400 per annum, rank as masters, which assimilates with first lieutenants in the Army, and give two securities of \$10,000.

Assistant Quartermasters and Commissaries in the Army receive a salary of \$1,682 00 per annum, rank as captains, and give security respectively of \$10,000 and 6,000—and regimental Quartermasters and Commissaries receive a salary of \$1,542 00 per annum, rank as first lieutenants, and give no security whatever.

They, therefore, ask that they may receive the rank and pay of lieutenants in the Navy.

NAVAL OFFICERS' DRILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the name of a part of the junior officers of the Volunteer Navy I wish to make a simple and reasonable request of our superior officers. It is simply that when we first come into the service they will treat us as new recruits in the Army are treated, viz.: to daily drill. This may be practiced to some extent in the Volunteer Navy, but, so far as my experience goes, the officers' drill is generally neglected. Army officers do not really need it as much as we do, because they have in a greater number of cases been promoted from the ranks either of their own or some other regiment, and, generally, because of their proficiency in this very respect; while, in the Volunteer Navy, many, if not most of the line officers have never passed through the drill

as seamen; consequently they come into their new position wholly unacquainted with it. Yet when the new officer is put on duty, the charge of a division of guns is given to him, and he is expected to drill the crews that work it. Then he is obliged to draw all knowledge of his duties from books, and from simply seeing the exercises performed by others. This is a slow process. Besides, many imperfections creep into his practice and many details escape his notice which in the hurry and excitement of a fight will oppose him at every step and endanger the fortunes of the day. Imagine an officer in the midst of an action giving the order of "left abeam," and consider the unavoidable misunderstanding and confusion that would follow! Yet this very order has frequently been given and by a young officer of average intelligence. His ignorance arose simply and entirely from a want of proper instruction.

I contend that the discipline of the Navy is in many respects superior, but in this respect we are certainly behind the Army.

WARRANT.

THANKSGIVING DINNER FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed at a meeting held at the Union League Club House, appeal to the people of the North to join them in an effort to furnish to our gallant soldiers and sailors a good Thanksgiving dinner. We desire that on the twenty-fourth day of November there shall be no soldier in the Army of the Potomac, the James, the Shenandoah, and no sailor in the North Atlantic Squadron, who does not receive tangible evidence that those for whom he is periling his life remember him. It is hoped that the Armies at the West will be in like manner cared for by those nearer to them than we. It is deemed impracticable to send to our more Southern posts.

To enable us to carry out our undertaking, we need the active cooperation of all loyal people in the North and East, and to them we confidently appeal. We ask primarily for donations of cooked poultry and other proper meats, as well as for mince-pies and for fruit. If any person is so situated as to be unable to cook the poultry or meat, we will receive it uncooked. To those who are unable to send donations in kind, we appeal for generous contributions in money. Will not every wife who has a husband, every mother who has a son, every sister who has a brother serving in the Armies and Navies of the Union, feel that this appeal is to her personally, and do her part to enable us to accomplish our undertaking? Will not all who feel that we have a country worth defending and preserving do something to show those who are fighting our battles that they are remembered and honored?

We will undertake to send to the front all donations in kind that may reach us on or before November 20th, and to see that they are properly and equally distributed. They should be wrapped in white paper boxes, and addressed to GEORGE W. BLUNT, Getty's Building, Trinity-place, New York. If uncooked, it should be so marked on the outside of the box, and a list of the contents should accompany the box. Poultry, properly cooked, will keep ten days. None should be sent which has been cooked prior to November 14th. Uncooked poultry or meat should reach us on or before November 18th, that it may be cooked here.

Contributions in money should be sent to THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer, No. 94 Maiden-lane, or to any member of the committee.

The time is short, and we trust no one will await to be personally solicited. Will not some person in every city and town of the North and East volunteer, however, to canvass his own city or town?

The American, Adams, Harnden, and United States Express Companies have generously offered to transmit to this city, free of charge, all boxes addressed as above, and it is not doubted that other Express Companies will do the same.

Executive Committee.—Charles H. Marshall, George W. Blunt, Stephen Hyatt, Jackson S. Shultz, Parker Handy, Levi A. Dowley, Theodore Roosevelt, George Bliss, Jr., Jonathan Sturges, Le Grand E. Cannon, William E. Dodge, Horace Greeley, William H. Lee, William C. Bryant, Rush C. Hawkins, Henry J. Raymond, A. R. Wetmore, W. G. Lamber, T. R. Butler, Timothy G. Church, Thomas H. Falie, George C. Ward, Thomas D. Dale, W. B. Vermilye, John D. Jones, Francis M. French, Edward Walker, Robert Bliss, John E. Williams, E. Nye.

Chairman.—Charles H. Marshall.

Chairman of Executive Committee.—George W. Blunt.

Treasurer.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Secretary.—George Bliss, Jr.

The following letter from Commodore RODGERS is interesting in this connection:

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

DEAR BLUNT:—It is proposed by the good gentlemen of this city to send a Thanksgiving dinner to the Army of the Potomac and to the fleet in James River.

The thought is a grand one, not that the mere food is of so much value, though that is very important to the thousands of hungry men who will receive it, but the comfort of knowing that the people eating their Thanksgiving dinners at home think not only of their friends in the Army, but as well of those of that gallant body who have no friends and no ties of kindred to make them remembered. Sailors are cosmopolitan in their habits. They are acquainted in every port, and have a home nowhere. To the most of them, no family ties are known. They have outlived, away from home, the offices of kindred. If now to these hermits on the blockade the committee could send a Thanksgiving dinner, the food would be far more valuable than its mere money's worth.

No Sanitary Commission extends its aid to them; no friends extend to the greater part of them delicacies by Adams' Express. They are shut off in a degree from intercourse with the rest of the world. It would be particularly grateful to these men to know that their course has raised up for them friends whom in days of peace they never knew; that, though seemingly alone, warm sympathies are extended to them in their loneliness.

What I propose is, that every vessel of the blockading fleet on our coast have a Thanksgiving dinner sent. If it shall arrive after the regular Thanksgiving dinner, it will not be the less acceptable to men to whom any dinner, fresh from New York, will be a matter of thanksgiving. The means of doing this are always provided, so far as transportation is concerned, since supply steamers run regularly.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN RODGERS.

GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq.

THE SWEDISH ARMY.

THE military force of Sweden, though maintained in a condition of high efficiency, rests on a purely defensive basis; the constitution of the army, in fact, is of a peculiar character, well deserving of record. There are a few enlisted regiments, principally *corps d'élite*, but the "Indelta *armee*," as it is called, furnishes the great bulk of the military strength of Sweden. "Indelning" means dividing, and the course pursued by CHARLES XI. was to parcel out the Crown and waste lands in such a manner as to make them support a standing army without otherwise draining the resources of the country. He commenced by giving, on perpetual lease, farms to the nobility and commons on condition that they should forever keep men and horses fully equipped always ready for service, and later the system was extended so far that all other property, freeholds only excepted, must keep foot soldiers. The system worked admirably, and, with modifications, suited to the altered character of the times, continues in force to this day. The number of regiments maintained in a province varies according to its population and fertility. Scania, for instance, supplies four; Dalecarlia, a poor district, only one regiment. In every village may be seen a small, tidy cottage, with its garden and ground, where the soldier of the village lives, often taking his name from the village or farm, while near the centre of the district, on a fine estate, the colonel of the regiment resides, and on it every colonel has resided since the time of CHARLES XI. Captains, in a similar manner, live in the midst of their companies, and the intense *esprit de corps* springing from this arrangement, by which every officer and soldier fights under the eye of his neighbors and friends, as well as his comrades, is something that will only bear comparison with the feeling animating the Highland clans of the last century. The subalterns get their pay in money from farms let upon lease; and as the value of landed property has increased, so has the pay of the officers. When there is a vacancy for a private, a great many young sons of farmers offer themselves as candidates, and in the rich provinces a colonel has often as many as twenty applicants to choose his recruit from. Each regiment musters yearly for a month, like our own militia, but afterwards several of them encamp and practice manoeuvres on a more extended scale, dismissing their members to their homes at the approach of the harvest season. Some of the greatest public works in Sweden, among them the Götha Canal, have been undertaken and carried out by the "Indelta," the members of which were thus enabled in time of peace to acquire considerable additions to their pay.

WARNING TO OFFICERS.—The following extracts are from General Orders No. 32, issued at Natchez recently by Brigadier-General BRAYMAN, commanding the post:—

No citizen or person not connected with the military service will be permitted inside the fortifications of Fort McPherson without permission from these headquarters. The officer commanding the fortifications will see this order observed, and will cause the arrest and delivery to the provost-marshal of persons offending for punishment.

In case, however, any person in military service and suffering from wounds or sickness shall desire the attendance of a clergyman of his own denomination, such clergyman may attend at any hour upon the permit of the surgeon-in-chief. Clergymen of established loyalty and fidelity to the Government will be furnished with like passes, renewable monthly.

Officers are forbidden making visits of condolence and sympathy and maintaining correspondence not concerning public business with persons held in confinement under orders from these headquarters, such practices being unbecoming and affording encouragement to offenders. The provost-marshal and the officers in charge of the prison will each be held responsible for the due observance of this order.

Costly and extravagant presents, such as services of plate, &c., when given by persons seeking profitable privileges at the hands of officers controlling patronage, affords always presumptive, and too often convincing evidence, that the officer receiving has betrayed the Government or connived at the robbery of the helpless citizens. The adventurous trader and speculator who follows the Army seeking unusual gains through great risks, seldom gives without hope of adequate return. He may claim certain rights and adequate protection of his business under the law, without fee or compensation to any public officer. When he pays large sums in money, plate or equipage, which the law does not require, it may be averred without lack of charity that he has received more than is known to the law. In all such cases hereafter recurring, due military inquiry will be made to ascertain the object, character and effect of such gifts, for the purpose of bringing to punishment all parties concerned, as in the case of giving and receiving bribes.

Horse racing and betting thereon is forbidden. Officers who offend will be placed in arrest, and held for trial or recommended for summary dismissal from the service. Soldiers will be held for trial and punishment, and, if mounted men will be dismounted and required to do duty on foot.

The prize steamship *Annie*, in charge of Acting Master H. S. Borden, from New Inlet, N. C., which was captured by the gunboats *Wilderness* and *Nippon*, after a chase of twenty minutes, arrived at New York on Monday morning. The *Annie* started under convoy of the United States ship *Susquehanna*, but soon parted company with her. She is of two hundred and sixty-three tons burthen, built of iron, a double screw, and was built in London. Her original captain, mate and two engineers are on board.

Screw-steamer *Wachusett*, 10, now bound for New York, with the pirate *Florida* in tow as a prize, is a steamer of 1032 tons. She was built at the Charlestown Yard in 1861, her engines being furnished by the Morgan Iron Works, N. Y. She was launched October 10, 1861, assisted the Army in its operations before Yorktown in May, 1862, and aided in the naval attack on Fort Darling. She was the flagship of the special squadron in the West Indies in 1863, and sailed on her present cruise from Philadelphia in February of the present year.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

FIRST Lieutenant Joseph Roberts, Thirteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, has been cashiered.

MAJOR-General WATSON has returned to the Army, and resumed command of the Fifth corps.

COLONEL Switzer, formerly of Major-General McClellan's staff, has been appointed colonel of the Sixteenth New York cavalry.

DR. L. W. Read, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Third division, Fifth corps, has been ordered to report to Major-General Sheridan.

MAJOR Stevens, late Inspector-General of the Army of West Virginia, retires to private life, his term of service having expired.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Barnes, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, has resigned the service, and his resignation has been accepted.

COLONEL Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, has gone to New Orleans on business connected with his office requiring his personal attention.

COLONEL Robert C. Buchanan, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of New Jersey, has been relieved by Captain Richard G. Lay, Third infantry U. S. A.

MR. E. L. Wentz has been appointed General Superintendent of Transportation and Repairs of Government Railroads in Military Division of the Mississippi.

CAPTAIN M. H. Bright, C. S., heretofore on duty at Chattanooga, Tenn., has been transferred, by special orders No. 362, War Department, to Louisville, Ky.

MAJOR-General Gibbon has returned to duty, and re-assumed command of his division in the Second corps. Brigadier-General Egan has consequently gone back to his brigade.

MAJOR James C. Duane, engineer officer, has returned to the Army, and with him Colonel Baerman, Fourth Maryland regiment. The two latter have been away on sick leave.

MR. A. Anderson, General Superintendent of Government Railroads in Military Division of the Mississippi, has been appointed General Inspector of Military Railroads in the United States.

CAPTAIN H. R. Clum, chief signal officer of the Army of the James, has been ordered to the Signal Bureau at Washington, and is succeeded by Captain S. B. Norton, of that branch of the service.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Hugh H. Janeway, First New Jersey cavalry, has been ordered to rejoin his regiment, he having completed the duties upon which he has been engaged since 14th September, 1864.

BRIGADIER-General Charles Devens has been assigned to the command of the First division of the Eighteenth army corps in place of Brigadier-General Marston, who comes North on account of his health.

CAPTAIN John C. King, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel N. H. Hixon, Thirtieth Ohio volunteer cavalry, have been cashiered, with loss of all pay and allowances from September 30th, 1864.

SECOND Lieutenant James B. Moore, Co. I, Forty-third regiment United States colored troops, has been cashiered, with a loss of all pay and emoluments, except so much as may be due the sutler and laundress.

LIEUTENANT P. S. Michie, Acting Chief Engineer of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, has just been brevetted both captain and major for ability displayed as an engineer during the present campaign.

MAJOR-General N. J. T. Dana assumed command of the Sixteenth army corps on the 15th October. His command includes the combined districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg, with headquarters at the latter city.

BREVET Major-General Crawford has been presented with a magnificent staff-sword by officers of his staff. On it are inscribed the names of all the battles in which he has taken part—from the attack on Fort Sumter to the taking of the Weldon Railroad.

CAPTAIN Jay M. Weeks, commanding the Third regiment New York Volunteer infantry, during the last engagement on the north side of the James River, died October 30, of the severe wounds he received in the breast, while gallantly leading his regiment.

COLONEL Jacob Sharpe, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York volunteers, has been detailed as a member of the Hospital Inspecting Board, now in session at Philadelphia, Pa., vice Colonel Charles E. Hopgood, Sixth New Hampshire volunteers, mustered out.

CAPTAIN W. E. Morford, Assistant Quartermaster, and for some time past the chief of the Clothing and Equipment Bureau at Martinsburgh, Va., has been appointed to take charge of all matters connected with the Quartermaster's Department at that post.

BRIGADIER-General Frank Wheaton, Commanding the First brigade Second division of the Sixth Army corps, was assigned, on the 21st of September, to the command of the First division of the same corps, vice General Russell killed at Winchester, September 19.

BRIGADIER-General Bailey, of Red River fame, has relieved Brigadier-General Asboth, wounded, in command of his district in the Department of the Gulf. Colonel Bertram, of the Twentieth Wisconsin, succeeds General Bailey in command of Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay.

BRIGADIER-General Fessenden has been assigned to the command of the Third brigade, Second division, Nineteenth army corps, vice Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, transferred to the command of the First brigade, First division, of the same corps.

MAJOR George O. Marcy, of the First Connecticut cavalry, who was captured by the Rebels, with a squadron of his men, while on picket a day or two previous to the battle of Middletown, has since made his escape from them in company with Captain Palmer, of the same regiment.

THE funeral of Brigadier-General Bidwell, who was killed at Cedar Creek, took place in Buffalo, N. Y., October

30th. The streets were thronged with people. The remains were interred at Forrest Lawn Cemetery, with appropriate ceremonies, escorted by a large body of military and by the Masonic fraternity.

COLONEL J. M. Warner, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers and Captain of Eighth United States Infantry, has been assigned temporarily to the command of the First brigade, Second division, Sixth corps. He commanded it at Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, also at the engagement on the 21st of September at Flint Hill.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Doolittle, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth New York regiment, formerly Brigadier-General Baxter's Assistant-Adjutant-General, has returned to the field. He has been absent to assume the promoted rank recently conferred on him, having been promoted from a captaincy in the Ninety-fourth New York.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us intelligence of the death of the following named officers belonging to the First North Carolina Volunteers, stationed at Fort Macon, N. C.:—Surgeon Robert A. Babbitt, October 18, 1864, at Beaufort, N. C., of yellow fever; Captain Charles A. Lyon, company B, October 24, 1864, at Beaufort N. C., of yellow fever.

LIEUTENANT F. G. Drieskill, Forty-eighth Kentucky volunteers, has been dishonorably dismissed the service. Second Lieutenant William G. Gabbarh, Co. H, Thirtieth Kentucky volunteers, has been dismissed. Major N. Ward Cady, commanding Second New York Mounted Rifles, has been dismissed, with loss of all pay due or to become due.

BRIGADIER-General Slough, Military Governor of Alexandria, Va., has received orders to take charge of the troops on the line of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads. Colonel Welles, the present Provost-Marshal-General of Alexandria, has been designated to fill his place as Military Governor during his absence in the field.

Among those captured by the enemy on the north of the James were Dr. Strawbridge, Medical Director of the Eighteenth corps, and Lieutenant Simpson, of Belger's First Rhode Island battery. They were both captured by guerrillas on the Charles City Road. Dr. Ainsworth, United States volunteers, chief medical officer of Heckman's division, succeeds Dr. Strawbridge as Medical Director of the corps.

GOVERNOR Andrew has requested the Secretary of War to organize the twelve companies of heavy artillery recruited by Colonel William S. King during the summer into a regiment, and has offered the command of the same to Colonel King. Colonel King accepts, and has selected as Majors for the regiment Captain William N. Meserve, of the Thirty-fifth regiment, and Captain Frank E. Boyd, of the Third cavalry.

GENERAL order No. 45 dated at headquarters, Vicksburg, announces the following personal and corp staff of Major-General Dana:—George H. Dana, A. D. C.; E. L. Sproat, A. D. C.; Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Harris, A. A. G.; Lieutenant C. H. Townsend, A. A. A. G.; Major Charles Mann, Assistant Chief of Artillery; Captain G. A. Williams, Com. of Musters; A. B. Campbell, Medical Director; Major J. O. Pierce, A. A. G., Judge Advocate.

THE following named officers have been promoted or appointed to be field officers of Massachusetts regiments by Governor Andrew:—Captain Henry Splain to be Major, August 4, 1864, Seventeenth regiment; Captain Albert Ordway to be Major, September 24, 1864, Twenty-fourth regiment; First Lieutenant Wm. F. Clark to be Major, May 27, 1864, Thirtieth regiment; Major James A. Cunningham to be Lieutenant-Colonel, June 30, 1864, Thirty-third regiment; Captain Edward O. Shepard to be Major, same date, same regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. S. Lincoln to be Colonel, October 14, 1864, Thirty-fourth regiment; Captain Andrew Potter to be Major, September 24, 1864, same regiment; Major Thaddeus L. Barker to be Lieutenant-Colonel, October 12, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment; Captain James B. Smith to be Major, same date, same regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel E. Chamberlain to be Colonel, September 30, 1864, First cavalry; Major L. M. Sargeant, Jr., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same date, same regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Caspar Crowninshield to be Colonel, October 21, 1864, Second cavalry; Major Wm. H. Forbes to be Lieutenant-Colonel, same date, same regiment; Captain Archibald McKendry to be Major, August 31, 1864, same regiment; Captain N. P. Fuller to be Major, October 21, 1864, Second heavy artillery.

THE STAFF ORGANIZATION.

IN answer to various inquiries as to rank of volunteer staff officers, we publish the following synopsis of staff organization, as prescribed by law:

ARMY CORPS.

One Assistant Adjutant-General, one Quartermaster, one Commissary of Subsistence, one Assistant Inspector-General, each with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel; to be assigned by the President from the Army or volunteer force.

Three Aides-de-Camp, one to bear rank of major, and two to bear the rank of captain; to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the recommendation of the commander of the army corps.

Chief of Artillery and Ordnance; duties of, to be performed by senior officer of artillery in the corps, in addition to his other duties.

DIVISION.

One Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of major; to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

One Division Quartermaster; to be assigned by the Secretary of War, who, while so assigned and acting, shall have the temporary rank, pay and emoluments of a major of the Quartermaster's Department.

BRIGADE.

One Assistant Adjutant-General, one Assistant Quartermaster, one Commissary of Subsistence, each with the rank of captain; to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Medical officers are assigned to corps, division and brigade headquarters according to necessities of the service.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIGINBOTHAM.

AMONG the many brave men who have fallen in the war against the Rebellion, no braver spirit, or truer friend has passed away, than when the life-blood of THOMAS HENRY HIGINBOTHAM moistened the soil of Virginia at Cedar Creek. A native of Ireland, he early sought a home in the New World, and after faithfully serving for a series of years one of the largest houses in New York, removed to the West in 1856, and opened an extensive dry-goods house in Chicago, in partnership with Mr. GEORGE WHITE. A few years later he returned to New York, and, at the commencement of the Rebellion, was among the first to enter the service. He raised a company and was commissioned Captain in the Sixty-Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers.

He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Spottsylvania, Virginia, in May last, he was taken prisoner. He was among the officers placed under fire of our guns at Charleston during the summer, and was exchanged with the fifty officers who arrived in this city in August last. He was mustered out at the expiration of the three years service of his regiment. After this he proceeded to Washington, and was promoted to Lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. He joined his command in the Shenandoah Valley, and in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, was wounded in three places, from the effects of which he died the same day, adding another to the long list of gallant spirits who have died in defence of the flag of their native, or adopted country.

"Their good swords rust,
And their steeds are dust,
But their souls are with the saints, I trust."

His remains were brought to New York, and on Thursday, Nov. 3d, were escorted by a battalion of the Seventh Regiment and a large concourse of friends, from his sister's residence, to Greenwood Cemetery.

The Government has lost no more faithful servant; the Army no braver soldier; nor his "troops of friends," a more entertaining and social companion, than when Lieutenant-Colonel HIGINBOTHAM fell on the well-fought field of Cedar Creek. He leaves a venerable mother—and no mother ever had a better son—and several brothers and sisters to mourn his loss and to receive the sympathy of a grateful country, which will not forget the memory of her adopted son, who now sleeps with SNEDGWICK, with WADSWORTH, and WINSTON, and the thousand other heroes who have fallen in this great struggle.

J. G. W.

THE DICTATOR.

The following letters in regard to this vessel will be read with interest, and will serve to correct false impressions:

New York, November 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

In reply to inquiries made by citizens of Boston, I beg to state that the Dictator is thirty-one inches out of water at the stern, and forty-three inches out of water at the bow this morning. She must be brought eight inches deeper in order to be in proper fighting trim.

There are six hundred tons of coal on board, also two-thirds of the stores, and nearly half the vessel's complement of shot. The capacity of her bunkers is eight hundred tons as intended, and her draft is half an inch less than the estimate.

The engines make fifty-nine turns with the throttle one-quarter open. Nothing has occurred to indicate that the Dictator will disappoint the expectation of the Navy Department.

J. ENGLISH.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

I have noticed that erroneous statements concerning the iron-clad Dictator, emanating from some misinformed person, and published in Administration journals—strange to say—in New York, have been somewhat widely circulated. This is a proof of the adage that "falsehood travels a league while truth is pulling his boots on." It is not strange, therefore, that the opposition press, forgetful that they are assailing National interests, have used those rumors as political capital.

These rumors assert that the draft of the Dictator has proved to be in excess of the calculations. Now for the facts. I am almost as familiar with the plans and calculations of this wonderful vessel as the designer himself, and I assert that the draft is within half an inch of the calculations made long before the ship was launched.

It is asserted that the vessel, when the time comes to coal her, could not carry her coal. This is absolutely untrue. Indeed, the fact that this vessel has been in the water nearly nine months is *prima facie* evidence of the absurdity of this statement. It is scarcely possible that a vessel could be in the water this time without the constant knowledge whether or no his vessel could carry the coal, etc., designed to go in her.

As to her steam machinery, it has been tried at the wharf, and has worked satisfactorily. In fact, the reputation of ENGLISH as a mechanic is alone sufficient to remove all apprehensions on that score. The turret is the same in its operation as those which have been in service for years. How then is it possible for the vessel to have proved a failure, as asserted? It is an *untruth on the face of it*.

As to her speed, as the vessel has not been tried, we can afford to wait; but it may be added that this cannot be tested satisfactorily until she has been docked and cleaned.

AN OFFICER OF THE U. S. NAVY.

THE new twin screw gunboat the *Spirita*, built by S. H. Pook of Fair Haven, will be ready for service in about ten days. The ship is a mate to the *Hybiscus*, which made such a successful trial-trip last week.

BRIGADIER-General Scammon, recently assigned to the Northern District, Department of the South, has been compelled from severe illness to relinquish his command. Brigadier-General E. E. Potter has taken command.

WE regret to hear that Major-General Foster, commanding Department of the South, is so lame as to require the use of a crutch; the wound he received in the Mexican war in his right leg having broken out afresh.

THE Boston brig *Selma*, from Cuba, arrived at Holme's Hole November 9th, and reports:—November 5, when 70 miles S. S. E. of Wilmington, N. C. saw a United States steamer in chase of another steamer burning soft coal. The two steamers were about three miles apart. The United States steamer *Monticello*, from Hampton Roads, put into and sailed from Holme's Hole November 9th on a cruise eastward, in search of the pirate *Tallahassee*.

THE First division of the Second corps, now commanded by General Miles, was reviewed on the 6th by General Hancock, and presented a fine appearance. This division has been largely reinforced by recruits, and is now one of the largest in the Army. After the review, the principal officers present adjourned to General Miles' quarters, where they partook of a collation and spent an hour in social intercourse.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. L., NEW HAVEN.—The Third New Jersey Cavalry is a hussar regiment.

POST ADJUTANTS are selected by the Post commander, and can be relieved by him as from any other "daily duty."

W. C. G.—There is no law giving division commissaries the rank of major. In fact the law has never provided a commissary of subsistence for a division.

VOLUNTEER.—If you are under suspension of rank, etc., and need any information as to your military status, you are advised to apply for information to the War Department.

BOSTON.—Rev. JOHN W. FRENCH, D. D., is chaplain at the Military Academy, West Point, New York.

MARTINSBURGH.—Transfers from the Army to the Marine corps are not permitted.

COMPANIES should take position in line according to the rank of their captains, but changes are rarely made on account of a temporary change of company commanders. If a captain were permanently absent his company should take position in line according to the rank of its actual commander.

H. E. ALLEN.—The military school at Philadelphia has been discontinued as a free school. Soldiers who are properly recommended by their commanding officers can receive furloughs for the purpose of attending this school. Good faith would require you to accept such commission in the colored troops as might be tendered you.

FULTON.—We know of no better way of obtaining information of your brother than by writing to his company officers, as you have done. A letter to the Chaplain of the regiment may bring an answer.

A "REGULAR SUBSCRIBER."—Your question in regard to the Veteran Reserve Corps was answered in the negative in the JOURNAL No. 30, for March 19, 1864. L. R. will find his question answered in the negative in the JOURNAL of April 23, 1864, No. 33.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THIRTY-TWO years have passed since the Nation last conferred on one of its Presidents that highest token of approval of his official acts—a reelection to the Chief Magistracy. On the 8th of November, 1864, that long intermitted honor fell upon ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Whatever personal claim Mr. LINCOLN may have established to the confidence of the Nation, so firmly has the modern doctrine of "rotation in public office" seized our people, that we must look beyond the individual excellence of the PRESIDENT to explain this recent anomaly in American politics. That explanatory reason is not far distant. If any one lesson is taught by Tuesday's election, it is the unswerving and glorious fidelity of the People to the cause of the Union and the national honor. Four stormy years have passed over the Nation since the PRESIDENT first took his chair, in response to the will of the loyal country—four years filled with concentrated horrors of civil war, with rapine, devastation, ruined fortunes, deserted hearthstones, with tears, blood, broken hearts, with a hundred thousand graves, and a country rent in twain for the home of the unhappy survivors. And yet, after four such years, the loyal North has renewed its vows to the cause for which it first drew sword, with all the enthusiasm of its early rally to arms.

The defeated candidate for the Presidency had in his person very much that was capable of drawing popular support. The senior Major-General of the Regular Army, the idol of his old troops—winning in manners and address, with intelligence, patriotism, integrity, and a soldier's share of high-toned honor and principle—all these availed him nothing, because he was regarded as the representative of principles distrusted by the people, and of a party who had whispered the

fatal word "Peace!" From the hour when the Chicago platform was framed, it was clear that whoever should stand thereon would be overwhelmingly defeated at the election polls. General McCLELLAN escaped a thousand bullets on Virginia battle-fields, to fall by the paper missile of a political party. Had a CÆSAR or a CINCINNATUS stood there, he would have met the same inevitable fate.

The wires are still thrilling, as we write, in transmitting the results of the election, and changes in reported majorities occur every hour. It is very clear, however, that President LINCOLN carries an overwhelming majority of the Electoral College. The majority upon the general ballot is not less overwhelming, running probably far in advance of that obtained by the successful Presidential candidate in any election since that similar one of JACKSON, two and thirty years ago. And yet, so strange are the movements of politics—as we read the returns, it seems that the change of only 20,000 votes would have elected McCLELLAN. 20,000 votes distributed from the successful to the unsuccessful side, in the States of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, would have carried those States, and, with those it has gained, would have given it the election. Official announcements will furnish a better basis of figures for the calculation; but probably they will not disprove the fact that the change of 20,000 votes in the close States would have altered the whole result. Will anybody say that the suspicion of *peace principles* which attached to the defeated party was not enough to drive these 20,000 votes to the other side? In the 2,000,000 ballots of Tuesday, were there 20,000 gained by the appeal for "an immediate armistice" in the platform?

Dismissing this political speculation, let us rather turn to a more pressing duty. The contest is happily over. In a time of turbulence without parallel in the history of the Nation, and amid the great distraction of civil war, the Presidential election has been carried through with extraordinary quiet. By a majority unprecedented since the earlier days of the Republic, ABRAHAM LINCOLN resumes his post at the helm of State. As the choice of the people, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and as the legitimate head of the Nation, let every patriot give him a hearty and enthusiastic support. And God grant that long before his four years have run to their close, the blessings of honorable peace may have dawned again on an undivided and happy country.

THE THEATRE OF WAR.

As if in sympathy with the political strife which culminated in the Presidential election of Tuesday, the field of war far and wide echoed, as the ides of November approached, the tramp of armies and the din of battle—PRICE and ROSECRANS contending over the invasion of Missouri, SHERMAN and HOOD struggling for the mastery of the Central Zone, GRANT once more dealing his double blow, right and left, in another effort to seize the Southside railroad. The roar of SHERIDAN's victory at Cedar Creek has hardly died away into the splutter of vindictive and deadly guerrilla warfare; even from the ocean come news at once of later depredations by the Tallahassee, of the capture of the notorious Florida, and CUSHING's gallant achievement in destroying the Albemarle, followed by the recapture of Plymouth, and the reoccupation of the North Carolina shore. If we do not add to the list all the raids and threatened raids across the Canadian border, it is because these belong to the former, to the political rather than the military aspect of the campaign.

Of all these stirring phases of the war, that in Alabama and Georgia is at present the most remarkable and exciting. A movement of great boldness, energy, and skill, has been inaugurated by General HOOD. It was commenced on the very heels of the capture of Atlanta, by all odds the crowning victory of our arms during the present year. Recovering from this stunning blow with surprising elasticity, the enemy rallied and reorganized his forces at the town of Jonesboro', the outpost of Macon, lying 20 miles south of Atlanta. It was needful for him, in the presence of an antagonist like SHERMAN, to do quickly whatever he had to do. Precisely six weeks ago, the preparations being all complete, President JEFF. DAVIS, sure of success, confided to the people of Macon HOOD's new plan of

campaign. The six intervening weeks have been crowded with some of the most energetic and brilliant manoeuvres of the war. The enemy's strategy has been intrepid and dangerous. That it has thus far been checkmated at every point, is only due to the admirable generalship of SHERMAN and the good conduct of his subordinates and his Army.

Reducing the apparently perplexed movements of the enemy to something like simplicity, his plan and his line of march will be found to be as follows: Breaking camp at Jonesboro' at the close of September, HOOD, having picked and thoroughly mobilized his columns, threw them across the Chattahoochee and marched straight up the railroad in SHERMAN's rear, capturing Dallas, Kingston, Ackworth, Big Shanty, Dalton and other points on the route. But the chief point in the chain, our sub-dépôt and storehouse, Allatoona, thanks to the gallant CORSE, he could not occupy. Threatening Chattanooga for a moment, he broke away before SHERMAN's pursuit—for the latter was instantly on his trail—and marched westerly to Lafayette, and southwesterly to Gadsden. There he paused to rest, before pushing across the Tennessee. What he had already accomplished was the severing of railroad connection between Chattanooga and Atlanta during the entire month of October. At the end of that month, however, SHERMAN's forces, by great industry and skill, reopened the road.

Meanwhile, SHERMAN had not been idle. Foreseeing the possibility of all that had occurred, from the very hour he took Atlanta until communications was cut, and all through the ten days' armistice, he hurried provisions into Atlanta. The inhabitants were removed, and new works were thrown up in the city according to its new commander's idea of fortifications. It was not done too promptly, for the enemy was alert. Dispositions were made for the new exigency. Troops were thrown rapidly along the railroad, to the more important points, and SHERMAN was on the move in time to relieve CORSE at Allatoona, and to assure the safety of Chattanooga. Then, anticipating HOOD's next move, troops were disposed at Bridgeport and other points along the Tennessee. If the Confederate general, however, fancied that all SHERMAN's Army would steam instanter down the river, leaving the little garrisons to their fate, he greatly mistook his antagonist. SLOCUM with the Twentieth corps securely held Atlanta, and sufficient troops covered all the adjoining region. SHERMAN closely followed HOOD, and waited alert and confident, at Gaylesville, while HOOD delayed at Gadsden. Just before leaving Gadsden, there was "a happy time" in HOOD's army, its chief officers, Generals BEAUREGARD, HOOD, S. D. LEE, CHEATHAM, CLAYTON, CLEBURNE and BATE made speeches, promising, as one of them said, "to wipe SHERMAN from the list of Yankee officers." Unhappily, that general would not be disposed of so ignominiously. Before the enemy had crossed the Chattahoochee, SHERMAN had thrown troops along the railroad to protect his rear, and held its two extremities, Chattanooga and Atlanta, in a strong grasp, and Allatoona also, the chief point between them. He rapidly pursued HOOD, and closely watched the latter from Gaylesville, while the Confederate general paused at Gadsden. When, with the first days of November, HOOD struck the Tennessee, between Florence and Decatur, he found gunboats ready to receive him, a corps of infantry in Bridgeport and vicinity, and light bodies guarding the important points on the river. He forced a passage, however, with a large part of his troops, and especially with his cavalry advance under FORREST.

At this juncture, however, SHERMAN, by a sudden movement, threw a change over the whole aspect of affairs. While HOOD's army was having its "happy time" at Gadsden, SHERMAN had been busy day and night on his railroad, had been getting supplies for a new campaign, and mobilizing his columns. Then, giving General THOMAS command in Tennessee, with instructions to add to his forces such troops as could be gathered in that State and Kentucky, he boldly swung back again with his main Army to Atlanta. This manoeuvre seems to have commenced about the 30th of October. The Fourth corps, STANLEY's, appears to have simultaneously marched to Decatur, Alabama, to coöperate with THOMAS. Then, with the rest, as if disdaining to measure arms once more with the army that had come from Gadsden to "wipe him out," SHERMAN resumed that steady march towards the seaboard, for which he set out on the first week of

May of the present year, from Chattanooga. Of the nature of this grand movement we have a tolerably clear theory, and information that it would be unwise to speak of now. We must therefore be content to be simply historical. Our readers, however, need not be disturbed by any report from the enemy of a disaster at Atlanta. What appears disaster may prove only the necessary preliminary to a grand plan resulting in victory.

Both on the James and the Shenandoah there are ominous signs of speedy and important movements. EARLY is certainly reorganizing his troops at New-Market, and preparing once more to take the offensive. But no alarm on his account need be felt. In the late battle at Cedar Creek, our forces outnumbered him probably as two for one; and, though we suffered the greater actual, and even greater proportionate loss, the ratio of our superiority is still too large to cause anxiety for our arms in that region. GRANT, too, will not fail to resume, in due time, the offensive. The last movement seems to have been rather half-hearted upon the part of some subordinates, who went out rather to see what could be done, than to do, at all hazards. They hardly believed they could get through the enemy's lines, but were willing to go and try. Another effort, let us hope, will exhibit more alacrity and more faith in a happy result.

GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW YORK.

GENERAL BUTLER'S General Order No. 1, on assuming command of the troops detailed "for existing emergencies" in the State of New York, was a characteristic and judicious document. To attain the just medium between the curt expression of arbitrary will and a profusion of apologetic explanation, is a prime excellence, in this country, of general orders framed for public perusal and information. Our department commanders often fail in this respect on one side or the other. With some there is always the *sic jubeo*: *stet pro ratione voluntas*—the true rule to follow in the discipline of the Army, but one to be more sparingly employed under that mixed political and military sway so often necessitated in civil communities during war. Even when martial law prevails, citizens should not always be debarred, like the soldier, of knowledge of the why and wherefore in military orders, since they have never acquired the latter's habit of passive obedience, to him a second nature. And it usually happens that the mere utterance of arbitrary edicts and orders rouses suspicion or timidity, in place of giving confidence and courage. But, on the other hand, a general order which amounts to a "lawyer's letter," full of sophistries or even of fine-spun logic, is quite as injurious as the other fault, because it seems to rely on civil process and adds nothing to the power which government has at hand in time of peace. And, more particularly, an abundance of prolix and diffuse argument, like a plea or an oration, does not befit an order signed and countersigned by soldiers.

These general reflections were suggested by the appearance of General BUTLER'S late order, though, of course, we do not point it out as particularly illustrative of those reflections. Indeed, it is not a remarkable document, nor intended so to be; and, on the contrary, it has an easy and nonchalant, rather than a mysterious or labored air. But it is simple, clear, terse, and satisfactory. It explained what it was well for people to know, who, alarmed by the advent in New York of a Major-General from the front, with the obvious purpose of "assisting" at the elections, would distort that purpose, under the manipulation of demagogues, into something sinister and perilous. The military surveillance of popular elections is in itself very repugnant to Americans. To exercise such surveillance in the chief city of the Union at its most momentous election did not diminish the odium. And yet, considering all circumstances, it was well to risk some appearance of interference, and to administer that ounce of prevention which would be a far less unpleasant drug than the subsequent pound of cure. To explain the simple object of his mission and the manner of enforcing it was the whole purport of General BUTLER'S order. It was accomplished without offending that self-respect which it is fatal to wound in any people. The reason of his assuming command is stated with great shrewdness; although probably the magnitude of the St. ALBAN'S expedition has ever

made our people over-nervous, or cost them many hours of sleep.

Indeed, General BUTLER himself, we conjecture, had fully decided that nothing serious should occur under his administration of affairs in New York. The coolness of the order shows that no disturbance was expected by its author in that city on the great second Tuesday of November. And events justified that view. The election has not been as quiet for many and many a year, and the military authority was in no case invoked or interposed. The suggestion of a future punishment to fraudulent voters was very well put, in the order; but the election in New York City seems to have gone off with fairness. There is a dash of humor, withal, in this admonitory order to the ill-disposed. It bears date November 5th, 1864, but contains internal evidence of being finished on Sunday, the 6th, or late on Saturday night. It affirms that "the Armies of the United States are 'ministers of good, and not of evil;' that they can be a terror to evil-doers only, and those who fear them are accused by their own consciences, according to the inspiration of his own judgment, freely; that at the polls it is not possible exactly to separate the illegal from the legal vote—'the tares from the wheat;' 'finally, that he who votes, not being duly qualified, 'does a grievous wrong against 'light and knowledge;' 'and that fraudulent voting is a deadly sin and heinous crime,' &c.

The "existing emergencies," we trust, are now over, and no violent flank movements are to be feared by way of Canada. The brief campaign in New York is also probably now ended. We are glad that all was managed so quietly and judiciously in that city.

MILITARY DISPATCHES.

SHERMAN'S admirable Report of the grand Atlanta campaign (now no longer a matter of doubt, of anxiety, of speculation, of prophecy, but at length a brilliant page of American history) is such a document as befits the pen of a good soldier. To its transparency, directness, and force is added the charm of verity. It is a pleasure to read of military feats which actually took place, and of which sufficient evidence is wrung even from the enemy. In this respect, at least, the report has a quality which the military news of the day so often lacks, whether it be drawn from the letters of Army correspondents, the press telegrams, or official dispatches. In the correspondents' letters, indeed, inaccuracy is expected. The chief comment on them should be, rather, that the country does not at all appreciate the enterprise of the Army newspaper reporters. It is they who have kept it instructed upon the campaign. One has amplified or supplemented the report of the other, till a complete history has been the result. If one is too buoyant, the other is too despondent, and so here, again, the diverse feeling in the Army is faithfully reflected. In a word, imagine everything but the press telegrams and the Washington dispatches blotted out, and what a hiatus would occur in our popular record of the war!

It is singular, however, that while from Army writers we should expect the least truth concerning the campaign, on account of the difficulties in their way, it is precisely from them often that we get the most. There is sometimes observable a want of knowledge with regard to the events they narrate, and, pretty constantly, a pardonable glorification of the particular headquarters with which the writer is connected—a tendency to regard this or that corps or division commander as the real Jupiter Tonans of the war. But the former error is corrected with scrupulous fidelity upon the revelations of succeeding days, and the latter we understand and pardon. There cannot be so many Jupiters reigning with equal sway, and we are not deceived. On the other hand, an error in the official dispatches has a poor chance of getting corrected, unless, indeed, as rarely happens, the correction will be in our favor; for, in the official dispatches, it is the policy to put everything in *couleur de rose*. The approach of bad news puts a sudden stoppage to dispatches. Victories are more kindly handled, though, now and then, a success is recorded in a style which might add laurels to a certain famous German baron, or to some sensation journalist, but hardly to a blunt and straightforward soldier.

This commentary upon the present jubilant and extravagant style of dispatch-writing is not aimed at all, or even at most, of our generals. Our readers know

just as well as we, where it strikes. At first, it was feared that the Southerners were determined to monopolize all the gasconade of the war—our cooler Northern temperament and education not being then able to contend successfully in that kind of combat. The Southern generals wrote marvellous dispatches, which were read with equal credulity. But some of their competitors learned the trick, and have been emulous of distinction therein ever since. The dispatches of LEE, brief, neat, and soldierly, and seldom inaccurate, except when deliberately made so with a specific purpose of importance, set a new model for his fiery subordinates, and sensibly reduced their brag and bluster to proportions more like our own, and it must be confessed that many inducements are offered to our new commanders to extravagance and inaccuracies in dispatches, in the shape of illustrious examples here and there among successful generals. It is sometimes jestingly said, that, to write a florid dispatch, so that its words may be spread throughout the country, to produce the proper effect, as occasion may require, is no negative part of a soldier's duty. But when a general has done anything of value, the quietest and simplest method of telling the fact is all that is required. A plain, straightforward, unvarnished statement of the truth, is, in reality, the most effective. The simple fact accomplished is wonderful and glorious enough, without any accessory of slang terms in its narration, or the addition of statements preposterous on their face. One does not need to announce that the enemy is all smashed to pieces, and nothing but a grease-spot left of him, to signify the magnitude of the victory. Boasts of what has been done, and prophecies of what will be, are often very unpleasant things to look back upon—especially when a few days later, the bombast and want of veracity are shown. The simple way of recording one's achievements, is, after all, the most thrilling and inspiring. The general can rely on others to make the surplus of commentary. His own pen need not indulge in prophecies or predictions, or underrate the powers of a brave enemy, whose unhappiness it was to have been inferior in numbers, though equal in gallantry. The rank-and-file, who win the victory, does not call for such exaltation in its reports.

FURTHER particulars have come in about General GILLEM'S victory in East Tennessee. The enemy acknowledge a decided defeat. Their force consisted of the brigades of VAUGHN and PALMER, and their loss they put at between two and three hundred, while our accounts double the smaller of these figures. It is certain that General GILLEM suffered much less than the enemy. We took, according to the Rebels' own report, four pieces of artillery. The fight took place on Friday, Oct. 29th, at Morristown, in the vicinity of Bull's Gap, and the enemy attribute our success to the sudden concentration of cavalry under GILLEM, giving him a superiority of force which he put to the best use. At last accounts we were at Bull's Gap.

From the Shenandoah Valley it is learned that recent reconnoissances prove that EARLY is strengthening his forces at New-Market. Few encounters have taken place as yet, however, except cavalry skirmishing in Luray Valley, and the constant incidents of guerrilla warfare.

IN reply to many inquiries we would say that we know of no general order from the War Department extending furloughs until after the election. We believe, however, that the War Department has authorized the various department commanders to make such extensions. By referring to our official gazette, in another column, several such orders may be seen.

AMONG the captures of prizes reported this week are: The Mexican schooner *Louisa*, Oct. 15th, and the three-masted schooner *Emily*, by the U. S. S. *Mobile*, Lieutenant Giraud; the British schooner *Louisa*, Oct. 12th by the *Chocoma*, Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Meade, Jr.; the steamer *Lucy*, Oct. 20th, by the *Santiago de Cuba*; the steamer *Annie*, Oct. 31st, by the *Wilderness* and *Nippon*.

THE U. S. naval supply steamer *Bermuda*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Smith commanding, sails from the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Saturday, November 12, for the West Gulf Squadron, touching at Key West to land passengers, the mails and parcel express. Letters, packages, &c., for these squadrons will be forwarded by this steamer, if sent to Osborn's, No. 2 Dey street, New York City, before noon of the 11th inst.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE officers of the French men-of-war stationed at the Piræus, and Admiral D'ABOVILLE himself, lately went up to Athens to pay their respects to the Prince DE JOINVILLE and the Duke D'AMALE, who have been on a visit to King GEORGE. The sailors are said to have been deeply moved at seeing again a royal ex-admiral and an ex-general under whom many had probably served. It remains to be seen what the French Admiralty will say to M. D'ABOVILLE.

THE French Minister of Marine has decided that the rank of officer shall be conferred on chief and second engineers, and that of master on assistant engineers and chief stokers when they are in command of inferior classes of men. The Minister stipulates, however, that engineers can never take the command of a vessel. Hitherto, whilst the chief engineers employed on the great lines were always treated as officers in the navy, they were only distinguished from the seamen in an indirect and undefined manner.

THE Italian war establishment is thus estimated. The conscription takes two men per 1,000 inhabitants. NAPOLEON in his time took eight. From a population of 22,000,000, 45,000 men are called up each year. Military service last eleven years—five years active service, six years leave. Eventualities considered, the War Minister sets down this force at 378,000 men. To this must be added 14,000 Custom-house men, 220 battalions of *gardes mobiles*, which yield 131,500 men, and then GARIBALDI'S Volunteers. Besides this Italy has 1,997,540 national guards, or one armed man to every eleven inhabitants.

THE iron-plated frigate *Savoie* has been successfully launched at Toulon, and taken into dock to be fitted out for sea. The *Savoie*, built according to a plan prepared by M. DUPUY DE LOME, measures without her armor 240 feet in length and 59 feet in width. Her official tonnage is 3,262 tons, with steam engines of 1,000 horse-power. She will carry 38 guns, and a crew of 280 men. There still remains on the stocks at Toulon another iron-plated frigate, to be called the *Revanche*, which, with the *Provence* and the *Flandre*, already at sea, form the complement of iron-cased frigates to be built in the Toulon dockyard.

THE French "Squadron of Evolution" recently entered Toulon, sailing in a single line. In that order each vessel fired as it passed, imitating an attack on the batteries which protected the entrance of the port. The squadron afterwards went round the roadstead and continued its fire against the Grosse Tour, Fort Lamague, and Cape Brun. The day was fine, with a fresh breeze blowing, so that the spectacle was seen to great advantage. The principal object of this sham attack was to ascertain how many projectiles the new iron-clad squadron could throw from each tier of guns when passing a fixed rate of speed, and moving in the smallest possible space.

THE MARQUIS DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, Minister of Marine, has returned to Paris from visiting the port of Brest, where large works are being carried on. During his stay the minister visited in succession the Naval Hospital; the ship of war *Vulcan*, in which the engineers' school is held; the *Louis XIV.*, which is the gunners' school; the *Inflexible*, where 800 boys are taught the principles of navigation; the *Ville de Paris*, where the special company of naval apprentices created by an imperial decree of October, 1863, is installed; the school-ship *Breda*, and the ship of the line *Jean Bart*. By a late ministerial resolution, this latter vessel now serves as a school of application for midshipmen who have received preparatory instruction in the Naval Academy. The minister expressed his warm approbation of the manner in which the different establishments are conducted.

THE *Moniteur de la Flotte* announces the death of Rear-Admiral DE HELL, in his 92d year. Sprung from a noble family in the Haut-Rhin, many of whom fell under the guillotine during the reign of terror, DE HELL embarked as a cabin-boy at the age of 11. He fought his way up step by step to the rank which he enjoyed when he died. He was named Governor of Réunion in 1838, and retained that post till 1841, when he was placed on the retired list. Admiral DE HELL was Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. It is not often that the French cabin-boy, like Sir CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, Sir CHRISTOPHER MINGS, or Sir JOHN NARBOROUGH, manages to work his way to the top of the ladder, from before the mast. When the late Admiral joined, most of the captains of the fleet had been chosen for political opinions, were better Jacobins than seamen, were martinets of the worst description, and wore the "bonnet rouge."

THE French minister of war has been engaged for some time in an endeavor to simplify the administration of troops in the field. The old decrees on this subject established no distinction between troops at home and troops campaigning. Captains of companies were obliged to furnish their accounts in as detailed a manner whilst on active as on home service. This system gave rise to a great many delays and irregularities, most prejudicial to all concerned. The minister has resolved on a reform, and instead of troubling captains with accounts when they are campaigning, and ought probably to be attending to more important duties, they will for the future merely be required to enter their daily receipts, expenditure, and consumption in a book to be specially prepared. Every three months these books will be forward to the dépôts and the accounts balanced. This system has

been given a trial in Mexico and Algeria, and has been favorably reported on.

THE British Lords of Admiralty are on a visit to France and Italy, to make an investigation respecting the resources and naval forces of friendly or allied Powers, in order to be able to reply to accusations that the PALMERSTON ministry that has placed the English navy in a state of deplorable inferiority since the invention of plated ships. They were politely received at Toulon, and were shown quite freely about, though, of course, the glance they got was but a superficial one. They then proceeded to Villafranca to visit the French "Squadron of Evolution," and especially the iron-clad ship *Solferino*. After leaving Villafranca they are to visit Spezzia, Naples, and all the dockyards of the kingdom of Italy, also those of the Adriatic, and lastly Malta. Although charged with an official mission, the Lords of the Admiralty travel in the free-and-easy way of clerks out on a holiday. The extreme simplicity of their costume is far from giving any idea of their high social position.

OUR NAVY BEFORE THE WAR AND NOW.

MR. DONALD MCKAY sends to the Boston *Advertiser*, a long letter in defence of the Navy Department. He thus describes the condition of the Navy previous to the outbreak of hostilities:

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, the Navy of the United States consisted of the following steamers, namely:—The screw frigates *Merrimac*, *Wabash*, *Minnesota*, *Roanoke*, and *Colorado*, of about 3,350 tons each; of the large screw sloop *Nagara*, of 4,582 tons; of the first-class screw sloops *Richmond*, *Brooklyn*, *San Jacinto*, *Hartford*, *Pensacola*, and *Lancaster*, of about 2,000 tons each; of the second-class sloops *Pawnee*, *Iroquois*, *Wyoming*, *Mohican*, and *Decatur*, of about 1,070 tons each; of the third-class sloops *Narragansett* and *Seminole*, of about 850 tons each; of the first-class paddle-wheel sloops *Susquehanna* and *Powhatan*, of about 2,430 tons, the *Mississippi*, of 1,692 tons, and the *Saranac*, of 1,446 tons; and of small paddle-wheel steamers *Michigan*, *Saginaw*, and *Spitfire*, of about 470 tons each; making a total of 25 steamers and 49,700 tons.

The maximum speed of these vessels in smooth water, and for a short time, were as follows, in knots per hour, namely:—*Nagara*, 10.9; *Merrimac*, *Wabash*, *Minnesota*, *Roanoke*, and *Colorado*, 9; *Brooklyn*, 9.2; *San Jacinto*, 8.8; *Hartford* and *Lancaster*, 9.5; *Richmond*, 7.5; *Pawnee* 8; *Iroquois*, *Wyoming*, *Mohican* and *Decatur*, 11.7; *Narragansett* and *Seminole*, 8; *Susquehanna* and *Powhatan*, 11; *Mississippi*, 8.7; *Saranac*, 9.2; *Saginaw*, 9; *Water Witch* 9; *Michigan*, 10.5. The *Pensacola* proved a total failure, and the machinery had to be removed.

Such was the steam Navy with which the Administration began the task of rigorously blockading 3,600 miles of the most difficult coast in the world, against the fastest and best steamers that the shops of England could produce, built exclusively for speed and blockade-running at the particular localities; in addition to which the oceans of the world were to be kept free of the steamers called Confederate cruisers, but which were in reality English pirates, being built in England, equipped with English guns and manned by English crews, whose purpose was not to fight our cruisers as war vessels, but to plunder our sailing merchant ships, and to keep out of the paths of our war steamers. With the enormous advantage of having all the ports of the world, except those the country they pretended to belong to, open to them for coaling, repair, refuge when closely pursued, and sale of the most valuable and less bulky portion of their plunder; and with the sympathy and active cooperation of the officials of those ports; and with the strong incentive of the free plunder of a large, rich and defenceless commerce, without the slightest personal danger, even if captured, it is indeed miraculous they should have been able to do us the little injury they have.

Mr. McKAY then proceeds to show what difficulties were encountered in creating a new Navy; how they were overcome; and what success has attended the operations of the sea forces:

The means at the command of the Administration for building a steam Navy to achieve the herculean task just indicated, were about two dozen machine shops, great and small, distributed from Maine to Maryland, many of them very small and without the tools, workmen, or skill requisite for the production of marine machinery. The first-class shops did not exceed eight in number. But the entire force of those shops could not be commanded by the Navy Department for the construction of new machinery. There were the enormous quantity of repairs to the merchant steamers of the country to be done, and new construction to be made for that service. The War Department also drew largely on their resources for transport steamers, while the locomotive and tool-making shops found it utterly impossible to meet the demand upon them. Neither was there sufficient raw material in the country for the large and sudden demand; the iron, copper, tin and coal had to be mined and manufactured. Hundreds of steamers, hundreds of locomotives, shops full of tools, tens of thousands of tons of metal were called for instantly, and there was nothing on hand to answer the call. War steamers cannot be built in a day. Inexperienced labor cannot be converted into skilled mechanics in a day; the prices of machinery rose immensely, the pay of the mechanics and the cost of material reached a point far above what they were worth except from the factitious cause of the suddenness of the demand. The result was felt in the poor materials and poorer workmanship with which the machinery was made. Any kind of material and the most unskilled labor had to be brought into us, and all this time the amount of even that labor was consequently diminished by the absorption of men into the military service.

The first vessels constructed by the Department were 23 screw gunboats of 504 tons each, with a speed of ten (10) knots and a draught of nine (9) feet. They were intended especially for blockading the mouths of the smaller rivers.

The *Iroquois*, *Wyoming* and *Mohican* were next duplicated, the former twice, in the *Onesida*, *Kearsarge*, *Wachusett* and *Tuscarora*. The reason for exactly duplicating them was the fact that as the drawings and patterns were still in the hands of their original builders, the machinery could be obtained much quicker, and time was the element of most importance.

These vessels were followed by the paddle-wheel gunboats *Muratanza*, *Mahaska*, *Sebago*, *Octorara*, *Sonoma*, *Conemaugh*, *Tioga*, *Genesee*, *Miami*, *Paul Jones*, *Port Royal* and *Cimarron*, twelve in number, of about 850 tons each, and having a maximum speed of eleven (11) knots per hour. To these succeeded twenty-seven others of the same type, but larger and faster, being of 974 tons burthen, and having a maximum speed of 14½ knots per hour. Their names are the *Eutaw*, *Sassacus*, *Waterlee*, *Pawtuxet*, *Tallapoosa*, *Winoska*, *Mackinaw*, *Shamrock*, *Tallahoma*, *Tacony*, *Iosco*, *Agawam*, *Pontoonuc*, *Massasoit*, *Osceola*, *Mattabessett*, *Chickopee*, *Acutney*, *Otsego*, *Matacomet*, *Chenango*, *Lenapee*, *Mendota*, *Mingoe*, *Wyalusing*, *Pontiac* and *Peoria*. Another seven of this class, but still larger, faster, and of iron, have been lately added, namely, the *Winnepeg*, *Ashuelot*, *Muscoota*, *Suwannee*, *Shamokin*, *Mohongo* and *Monocacy*, all of 1,030 tons each. These paddle-wheel gunboats have the light draught of 8 feet and carry enormous batteries. They were built for special service in the narrow and tortuous channels of the shallow sounds and river embouchures of the Southern coast. For these localities where turning was impossible, it was necessary they should be double-bowed, or constructed with both ends alike, and that their machinery should be equally well adapted for going forward or back.

In the autumn of 1861 the Department commenced the construction of ten second-class screw sloops-of-war, of about 1350 tons. They are the *Ticonderoga*, *Lackawanna*, *Shenandoah*, *Monongahela*, *Ossipee*, *Juniata*, *Sacramento*, *Adirondack*, *Housatonic* and *Canandaigua*. They have a maximum speed of 12½ knots, carry a large armament, and are efficient ocean cruisers.

There is now in progress of construction the *Chattanooga*, of 3000 tons, building for the Department by outside parties; also the *Idaho*, of similar tonnage, and by other outside parties; while the Department is itself constructing the *Madawaska*, *Wampanoag*, *Neshaming*, *Ammonoosuc* and *Pompanoosuc*. These vessels are of wood, about 3200 tons, and intended to have a speed of 16 knots per hour. They will carry immense batteries, be full rigged, and will doubtless prove the fastest and most formidable ocean cruisers ever built by any power.

There are also in progress of building by the Department twenty first-class wooden screw steamers of 2200 tons each, to have a speed of 13 knots, carry enormous batteries, and be full rigged for ocean cruisers. They will soon be completed. They are named the *Antietam*, *Arapahoe*, *Guerriere*, *Hassalo*, *Illinois*, *Java*, *Keosauqua*, *Kewadin*, *Manitou*, *Minnetonka*, *Moshulu*, *Ontario*, *Piscataqua*, *Pushmataha*, *Tahgahuta*, *Wanalooset*, *Watauga*, *Willamette*, *Contoocook* and *Mondamin*.

While these vessels are building there have been completed the *Nipic*, *Shawmut*, *Nyack*, *Pequot*, *Maumee*, *Kansas*, *Yantic* and *Saco*, all screw vessels of 593 tons each. The machinery is from the designs of various parties building to compete with the Department. The first three, having the Department's machinery, have been thoroughly tried, and can maintain a speed of 11½ knots.

There are now nearly completed the wooden iron-clad coast steamers *Tonawanda*, *Miantonomoh*, *Agamenticus* and *Monadnock*, of 1564 tons, drawing 12 feet of water, and having two turrets each, carrying two 15-inch guns. The *Monadnock* has been tried, and is found capable of achieving a maximum speed of 11 knots.

There are also in process of construction four other iron-clads of the same type, but larger and to be faster. They are *Kalamazoo*, *Passaconaway*, *Quinsigamond* and *Shackamaxon*, each of 3200 tons.

The Department has also constructed 74 wooden and iron-clad vessels of the Monitor type, with an aggregate tonnage of 78,100 tons.

There are now in the Navy in active service 558 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 408,000 tons, against the original 26 steamers and 49,700 tons with which the war commenced. Of this number 200 steamers, with an aggregate of 241,000 tons, have been built by the Department.

In no country, and with such limited means, and under such difficult circumstances, has there ever been put afloat in the same time, such immense naval armaments. In no place has there been any failure, but whenever the naval forces moved victory followed. The Rebel coast has been held with a grasp of iron and nearly hermetically sealed. The pirates of the enemy have been followed around the world, and captured wherever they could be found, and the internal navigation and command of this vast country has been kept open and in the hands of the Government.

MAJOR-GENERAL N. J. T. Dana has been temporarily assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Army corps, including the combined Districts of Memphis and Vicksburgh. The following is the organization of the corps:—First division, Brigadier-General John McArthur commanding, vice Major-General Mower ordered to report to Major-General Sherman; Second division, Brigadier-General C. R. Woods commanding, will constitute the Right Wing, under command of Major-General A. J. Smith; Third division, Brigadier-General E. S. Dennis commanding; Fourth division, Brigadier-General J. P. Hawkins commanding, will constitute the Left Wing, Major-General G. M. Dodge commanding, including also in his command the District of Vicksburgh. Major-General Dana is ordered to assign all the troops not embraced in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps, except the cavalry, to one of the several divisions of the corps; organize the posts and garrisons, assign competent officers to the command of the same, and make such dispositions as will best promote the efficiency of the corps. Brigadier-General Morgan L. Smith will command the post at Vicksburgh. Major-General C. C. Washburne will command the District of West Tennessee.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Getty has been brevetted Major-General for gallant conduct at Winchester.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, }
NEW YORK CITY, November 4, 1864. }

General Order No. 36.

Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, having been assigned to duty in this department, will take command of the troops which are arriving here to meet existing emergencies, and which will be put on service in the State of New York, subject to his orders.

By command of Major-General DIX.
CHARLES TEMPLE DIX, Major and A. D. C., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official—WILSON BARSTOW, Aide-de-Camp.
Officers ordered to report to General Butler.

HEADQUARTERS CITY OF NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1864.

General Order No. 1.

In obedience to the orders of the President, and by the assignment of Major-General Dix, commanding department of the East, Major-General Butler assumes command of the troops arriving and about to arrive, detailed for duty in the State of New York, to meet existing emergencies.

To correct misapprehension, to soothe the fears of the weak and timid, to allay the nervousness of the ill-advised, to silence all false rumors circulated by bad men for wicked purposes, and to contradict once and for all false statements adapted to injure the Government in the respect and confidence of the people—the commanding general takes occasion to declare that troops have been detailed for duty in this district sufficient to preserve the peace of the United States, to protect public property, to prevent and punish incursions into our borders and to insure calm quiet.

If it were not within the information of the Government that raids, like in quality and object, to that made at St. Alban's, were in contemplation, there would have been no necessity for precautionary preparations.

The commanding general has been pained to see publications by some, not too well-informed persons, that the presence of the troops of the United States might by possibility have an effect upon the free exercise of the duty of voting at the ensuing election. Nothing could be further from the truth. The soldiers of the United States are specially to see to it that there is no interference with the election unless the civil authorities are overcome with force by bad men.

The armies of the United States are "ministers of good and not of evil." They are safeguards of constitutional liberty, which is freedom to do right, not wrong. They can be a terror to evil-doers only, and those who fear them are accused by their own consciences.

Let every citizen having a right to vote, as according to the inspiration of his own judgment, freely. He will be protected in that right by the whole power of the Government if it shall become necessary. At the polls it is not possible exactly to separate the illegal from the legal vote—the tares from the wheat—but it is possible to detect and punish the fraudulent voter, after the election is over. Fraudulent voting in election of United States officers is an offense against the peace and dignity of the United States. Every man knows whether he is a duly qualified voter, and he who votes, not being qualified, does a grievous wrong against light and knowledge.

Specially is fraudulent voting a deadly sin and heinous crime, deserving condign punishment in those who, having rebelliously acceded from their allegiance to this Government when at their homes in the South, now having fled here for asylum, abuse the hospitality of the State and clemency of the Government by interfering in the election of our rulers.

Such men pile rebellion upon treason, breach of faith upon perjury, and forfeit the amnesty accorded them. It will not be well for them to do so. By command of

Major-General BENJ. F. BUTLER.
R. F. PUFFER, Captain A. D. C., A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS CITY OF NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1864.

General Order No. 2.

The following named officers are hereby announced as acting upon the staff of the commanding general:

Brigadier-General George S. Gordon, Acting Chief of Staff.
Colonel Edward W. Shirrell, First New York Volunteer Engineers, Acting Chief Engineer.

Major Peter Hagerty, A. D. C.
Captain Alfred F. Fuller, A. D. C. and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain Howell S. Clarke, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain James R. Shaffer, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Frederic Martineau, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain Frederic L. Manning, Aide-de-Camp.

First Lieutenant Sidney B. De Kay, Aide-de-Camp.
Second Lieutenant John J. Davenport, A. D. C. and Provost-Marshal.

By command of Major-General BUTLER.
A. F. PUFFER, Captain and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, }
NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 7, 1864. }

General Order No. 37.

All staff and company officers now in this city, unassigned to duty, will report immediately to Major-General Butler, at these headquarters, for temporary duty.

By command of Major-General DIX.
M. T. McMAHON, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official—WILSON BARSTOW, Captain and A. D. C.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, }
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, October 27, 1864. }

General Order No. 7.

I. The following dispatch received from Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of the Missouri, is published to this command—and it gives the Major-General Commanding the greatest pleasure, to be the medium of this generous appreciation and acknowledgment of the noble conduct of the gallant officers and men of this division:

WARRENSBURG, October 27, 1864.

To Major-General PLEASANTON:

Your dispatch of this evening, announcing your victory, has been received. I congratulate you and the officers and men of your command for your persevering pursuit, and brilliant advance and decisive victory, after a march of ninety miles in two days.

You attacked three times your numbers, and routed them, capturing ten pieces of artillery, compelled the enemy to destroy over two hundred wagons, and killing, wounding, and taking many prisoners. The pursuit of over three hundred miles accomplished in so short a time, contending a considerable portion of the way, and victory so decisive over such odds, will rank among the brilliant achievements of any war, and cover with honor all who have been engaged in it.

Publish this to your command with the expression of my heartfelt thanks to all for their magnificent behavior.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.
By command of A. PLEASANTON, Major-General Commanding.
C. THOMSON, First Lieutenant and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, }
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, October 28, 1864. }

General Order No. 6.

The Major-General Commanding this Provisional Division composed of troops from the Department of the Missouri and Winslow's brigade of cavalry, from Major-General A. J. Smith's command, congratulates the officers and men upon the brilliant success which has crowned their untiring efforts in this decisive campaign.

The battles of Independence, of Big Blue, and of the Osage River, have resulted in the capture of Major-General Marmaduke, of Brigadier-General Cabell, of four colonels, and nearly one thousand prisoners, including a large number of field officers, ten pieces of artillery, several thousand stands of arms, the destruction of a large portion of the enemy's train, and the routing of their army. The gallant action of Phillips' brigade of Missouri cavalry, and Winslow's brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Benteen, in capturing eight of the enemy's guns on the Osage was so distinguished as to draw praise and commendation from the enemy. The charge of Catherwood's 13th Missouri Veteran Cavalry near Independence was well timed and was bravely executed.

The night fighting of Colonel Winslow, on the Big Blue, and the gallantly and vigor with which Sanborn's brigade have constantly fought, deserve the highest commendation.

Upon the receipt of the reports of subordinate commanders, full justice will be done to all who are entitled to it.

The regiments of the First brigade are authorized to place upon their colors "Big Blue" and "Osage." The regiments of the Second brigade are authorized to place upon their colors "Independence" and "Osage."

The regiments of the Third brigade are authorized to place upon their colors "Independence," "Big Blue" and "Osage."

The regiments of the Fourth brigade are authorized to place upon their colors "Big Blue" and "Osage."

The Batteries L and H, 2d Missouri Light Artillery, are authorized to place upon their colors "Independence," "Big Blue" and "Osage."

By command of Major-General PLEASANTON.
CLIFFORD THOMSON, First Lieutenant and A. A. G.
Official—GEO. W. YATES, Captain and A. D. C.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO HIS COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND ARMY CORPS, }
BEFORE PETERSBURGH, Nov. 3, 1864. }

General Order No. 4.

The Major-General commanding desires to express his gratification at the conduct of Mott's and Egan's divisions, as well as the Artillery of his command, and General Gregg's cavalry in the action of the 27th ult., on the Boydton Plankroad. Newspaper correspondents who were not on the field have misrepresented the affair, speaking of it as a disaster, giving you less credit than is accorded you by our men.

In this action the Major-General commanding was pleased with the bearing of the troops, particularly with that of regiments whose conduct was open to censure on a previous occasion. While in pursuit of a definite object, and one distinct from the operations of other parts of the army, the command was attacked on its flank by a large force of the enemy's infantry, and in rear by five brigades of cavalry. The flank attack was speedily repulsed, and resulted disastrously to the enemy, who lost nearly a thousand prisoners, several colors, and one gun. The assault in rear was met by the gallant cavalry under General Gregg, and was repulsed. The enemy expected much from this attack, and gained nothing. The troops under General Miles, forming a part of the force holding the entrenchments at Petersburg, are also entitled to great commendation for their services while detached.

By order of Major-General HANCOCK.
SEPTIMUS CARNGROSS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL CORSE'S DEFENCE OF ALLATOONA PASS.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, }
IN THE FIELD, KENNESAW MOUNTAIN, Oct. 7, 1864. }

Special Field Order No. 86.

The General Commanding avails himself of the opportunity in the handsome defence made of "Allatoona," to illustrate the most important principle in war, that fortified posts should be defended to the last, regardless of the relative numbers of the party attacking and attacked.

Allatoona was garrisoned by three regiments, commanded by Colonel Tourtelotte, and reinforced by a detachment from a division at Rome, under command of Brigadier-General J. M. Corse, on the morning of the 5th, and a few hours after was attacked by French's division, of Stewart's corps, two other divisions being near at hand, and in support. General French demanded a surrender, in a letter, to "avoid a useless effusion of blood," and gave but five minutes for answer. General Corse's answer was emphatic and strong that he and his command were ready for the "useless effusion of blood" as soon as it was agreeable to General French.

This was followed by an attack which was prolonged for five hours, resulting in the complete repulse of the enemy, who left his dead on the ground, amounting to more than two hundred, and four hundred prisoners, well and wounded. The "effusion of blood" was not "useless," as the position at Allatoona was and is very important to our present and future operations.

The thanks of this army are due, and are hereby accorded, to General Corse, Colonel Tourtelotte, officers and men, for their determined and gallant defence of Allatoona, and it is made an example to illustrate the importance of preparing in time, and meeting the danger, when present, boldly, manfully, and well.

This army, though unseen to the garrison, was co-operating by moving toward the road by which the enemy could alone escape, but unfortunately were delayed by the rain and mud; but this fact hastened the retreat of the enemy.

Commanders and garrisons of the posts along our railroads are hereby instructed that they must hold their posts to the last minute, sure that the time gained is valuable and necessary to their comrades at the front.

By order of Major-General SHERMAN: L. M. DAYTON, A. D. C.
L. H. EVERTS, Captain and A. A. G.

MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY TENNESSEE, }
NEAR KENNESAW MOUNTAINS, October 9. }

General Field Order No. 13.

While uniting in the high commendation awarded by the General-in-Chief, the Army of the Tennessee, would tender through me its most hearty appreciation and thanks to Brigadier-General J. M. Corse for his promptitude, energy and eminent success in the defence of Allatoona Pass, against a force so largely superior to his own; and our warmest congratulations are extended to him, to Colonel Tourtelotte, and the rest of our comrades in arms who fought at Allatoona, for the glorious manner in which they vetoed "the useless effusion of blood."

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.
Official—M. R. FLINT, A. D. C.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION WEST MISSISSIPPI, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 10, 1864. }

SIR—I have the honor to transmit a summary of recent operations.

1. An expedition into West Florida, under command of Brigadier-General Asboth, reached Marianna on the afternoon of the 27th of September, capturing that place after a stubborn resistance of several hours. The result is the capture of 81 prisoners of war (among them a brigadier-general and a colonel), 95 stand of arms, large quantities of Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores, over 200 fine horses and mules, and 400 head of cattle. Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to 32; of the former, Captain M. M. Young, 7th Vermont, and Lieutenant E. W. Ayer, 2d Maine cavalry; of the latter, General Asboth himself, who had his left cheek bone broken and his left arm fractured in two places.

2. An expedition sent by Major-General Dana from Rodney, Mississippi (composed of colored cavalry and infantry), reached Fayette on the 2d instant, capturing 600 head of fine cattle, a large number of horses and mules, and several prisoners. Another expedition sent by General Dana attacked the enemy at Woodville at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, capturing three guns, one captain, one lieutenant, fifty-four enlisted men, and killing forty of the enemy. No loss whatever on our side sustained in this engagement.

3. A cavalry expedition under Brigadier-General A. L. Lee, reached Clinton on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, capturing forty-seven prisoners, the rebel mails, telegraph office, &c., and a considerable quantity of stores and ammunition. Among the prisoners captured is Lieutenant-Colonel Pinkney, provost-marshal-general of the district (installed in his office a few hours before the arrival of our troops), one captain and two lieutenants. From there the expedition moved to Greensburg, where a tannery and 2,000 pounds of leather were destroyed, and thence to Oxyka, where 4,000 pounds of bacon, 12 barrels of whisky, 100 dozen of boots and shoes, and large quantities of corn and meal were destroyed, and the telegraph operator and many important dispatches captured. Camp Moore, with a large amount of clothing and gray cloth, was likewise destroyed, and over 200 fine horses and mules captured. General Lee returned to Baton Rouge at noon yesterday, followed by a large number of negroes.

Lieutenant I. N. Earl, 4th Wisconsin cavalry, commanding a special permanent scouting party of the 25 men, having learned of an intended attempt to cross a valuable rebel mail at St. Joseph, on the western bank of the Mississippi, landed, on Saturday morning last, three miles above that place, proceeded inland about ten miles, when he succeeded in capturing Major Springer, quartermaster and chief of the secret service of the rebel war department, another major, late chief commissary of subsistence of the trans-Mississippi department, two captains and two privates. The officers were riding

in an ambulance which contained a large and valuable mail, and fourteen battle-flags taken from our forces during the Red River campaign, and which were on their way to Richmond. Lieutenant Earl, upon learning that a large mounted escort was close at hand, pushed for the river with all dispatch, and reached here this morning safely with his captures. The boats found at St. Joseph, and upon which this party were to have crossed, were all destroyed.

General Asboth, I regret to learn, will probably lose an arm.
Very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
ED. R. B. CANBY, Major-General Commanding.
Major-General W. H. HALLACK, Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.

COMPENSATION OF WITNESSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24, 1864. }

General Order No. 47.

A question having arisen in regard to compensation of witnesses attending courts-martial, the matter has been submitted to the proper officer of the Treasury Department, and the following decision has been received from the Second Comptroller, and is published for the information of officers of this Department.

M. C. MEIGS.

Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, October 17, 1864.

SIR—I have examined all the papers transmitted with your letter of the 5th instant, and am unable to discover any impropriety in the action of the disbursing officer who is made the subject of comment in a letter to the Treasurer of the United States dated September 11, 1864.

By an act passed March 3, 1815, the Regulations of the Army, when approved by the President, have the force of law, and are to be respected and obeyed until altered or revoked by the same authority. One of these regulations provides that a citizen witness before a court-martial shall be paid his actual transportation or stage fare, and three dollars a day while attending the court and traveling to and from it, counting the travel at fifty miles a day.

This regulation, with the rest, has been approved by the President, and, being the law of the case, must govern where it will apply.

If the witness who wrote to the Treasurer lived fifty miles from the place where the court was held, he had a legal right to the sum paid him by the Quartermaster, and it was the duty of the latter to apprise him of that right if he was ignorant of it. It is quite possible that this regulation requires alteration; but the mode of that alteration is prescribed by statute (April 24, 1816); and a conviction of the impolicy of a law would not absolve a disbursing officer from obedience to it. While it stands it must be obeyed, and it can be modified or repealed only by the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, or by Congress.

Whether the allowance authorized by the Regulations is excessive or not is foreign to the question, and I express no opinion upon that point. It is, however, general in its application to the whole country; and, as you pertinently suggest, in regard to the justice of the regulation, the rule applies also to the frontier where railroads do not exist, and where the authorized allowance is manifestly no more than equitable.

The letter to the Treasurer bears the impress of good faith and a desire to guard the Treasury from fraud; and in that spirit I believe it was written; but, from the papers now presented, and the accounts that have heretofore been examined in this office, there is not the slightest ground in this case, or class of cases, for any imputation upon the Quartermaster's Department, or any of its officers, unless it be an imputation to obey a law which they did not make and have no power to repeal.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. BRADSHAW, Comptroller.
Major-General M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

DISMISSALS.

For the week ending October 29, 1864.

Major Howard Morton, 5th Pennsylvania heavy artillery, to date October 27, 1864, for giving certificates, while 1st Lieutenant 1st Virginia light artillery, that certain men had re-enlisted as veterans and were credited to localities, thus causing local bounties to be paid by said localities, they not being entitled to the credit for the said men.

First Lieutenant Alexander J. Montgomery, 80th Indiana Vols., to date October 22, 1864, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant Thomas Brown, battery C, Pennsylvania light artillery, to date October 10, 1864, for being in the city of Washington without authority, and failing to report under arrest at headquarters military district of Washington, as ordered.

First Lieutenant John T. Hassam, 74th U. S. colored troops, to date August 1, 1864, for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant John D. Faddock, 75th U. S. colored infantry, to date June 26, 1864, for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant William P. Whipple, 3d New York Vols., to date October 25, 1864, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Major Timothy Quilon, 1st New York cavalry, to date October 15, 1864, for leaving his command in the presence of the enemy contrary to the orders and without the consent of his commanding officer.

Assistant Surgeon William S. Duncan, 10th Illinois cavalry, to date October 10, 1864, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant James M. Bethel, 2d Arkansas Vols., to date October 10, 1864, for incompetency and general worthlessness.

Second Lieutenant Edwin R. Fox, Co. C, 2d U. S. colored cavalry, tried by a general court-martial on the charge of murder.

DISMISSAL AMENDED.

The order heretofore issued confirming the dismissal of First Lieutenant Patrick Branigan, 155th New York Vols., has been so amended as to read 155th New York Vols.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Captain William J. Byrnes, 29th Pennsylvania Vols., and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

First Lieutenant Howard Morton, 1st Virginia light artillery.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offenses hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Nov. 8, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave, having failed to file in this office surgeon's certificates of disability, as required by the regulations of the War Department.

First Lieutenant Charles C. Graham, 29th Maine Vols.
Absence without leave, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain Edward Williams, 6th Maine Vols.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

Second Lieutenant R. B. Humphries, 13th U. S. infantry, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for failing to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States, unless within fifteen days from November 7 he appears before the military commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, U. S. Vols., is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the military commission instituted by special orders

No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases:
Major J. K. Williams, 1st New York cavalry.
Major George V. Boutelle, 1st New York cavalry.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending November 5, 1864.

Colonel H. L. Potter, 7th New York Vols., to date November 2, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and involving complicity on his part in an attempt to defraud a soldier of his bounty.
Captain William Newell, 82d Ohio Vols., to date October 29, 1864, for having presented and certified to a fraudulent claim against the United States.
Captain Edwin M. Newcomb, 19th Iowa Vols., to date October 29, 1864, for absence without leave.
Captain John T. Croft, 16th unattached company Massachusetts Vol. Militia, to date October 29, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.
Captain James Cullen, 1st Michigan Cavalry, to date November 1, 1864, for drunkenness when in the presence of the enemy.
Second Lieutenant Robert Harper, 5th New York Cavalry, to date November 1, 1864, for misconduct before the enemy, and drunkenness while on duty.
Second Lieutenant G. B. Smith, 4th United States Infantry, to date September 28, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.
The following officers, to date October 4, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

For being in the City of Washington without authority, and failing to report at Headquarters, Military District of Washington, under arrest, as ordered.

Second Lieutenant Charles B. Oliver, battery C, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery.

Desertion.

First Lieutenant Michael Dempsey, 24th Michigan Vols.

For gross intoxication, and conduct scandalous, disgraceful, and unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain Michael Gleason, 23d Illinois Vols.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Colonel Edward Bacon, 6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, to date October 16, 1864, for incompetency and inefficiency.
Major W. D. Morton, 14th New York Cavalry, to date October 21, 1864, for habitual drunkenness, and for conducting himself in a disgraceful manner in the public streets of Baton Rouge while in a state of beastly intoxication.
Captain Sylvester Cogswell, 6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, to date October 16, 1864, for having been absent from duty four hundred and forty-five days.
Captain D. S. Caldwell, 123d Ohio Vols., to date July 29, 1864, for deserting his command, and circulating false and exaggerated reports of losses of the Army.
Captain J. W. Peabody, 2d Louisiana Vols., to date October 20, 1864, on account of physical disability arising from a loathsome disease disqualifying him from duty and the result of his own imprudence and immorality.

Second Lieutenant W. H. Matthews, 5th New York Heavy Artillery, to date August 7, 1864, for habitual drunkenness.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Assistant Surgeon G. W. H. Kemper, 17th Indiana Vols., has been revoked, and he is honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Captain William T. Cummings, 19th Kentucky Vols., heretofore dismissed, has been restored with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

DISMISSED.

Captain Leopold Evert, 100th New York Vols., for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (permitting a noise and disturbance to be made in his company and quarters after taps), and disobedience of orders.

Captain R. J. Russell, 24th New York cavalry, for embezzling money with which he was entrusted for the payment of men under his command, absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (applying for a certificate of disability, to enable him to resign, when no disability existed); to be dismissed the service with a forfeit of all pay and allowances, and to be forever hereafter disqualified from holding any office of trust or emolument under the United States Government, and to be confined in the Albany Penitentiary, or such other place as the President may direct, for the period of one year. And the Court do further direct that this sentence be published in the newspapers of Oswego county and city, State of New York, and in the camp of his regiment.

Second Lieutenant Jerome McBride, Veteran Reserve corps, for drunkenness, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman: loss of all pay and allowances due.

Captain Bernard Kiernan, 93d New York S. N. G., for drunkenness while in uniform, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Captain A. Tranb, 28th Ohio Vols.: found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and violation of orders.

Second Lieutenant James H. McGill, 11th West Virginia Infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (keeping a lewd woman dressed in male attire in his quarters).

Captain William G. Hall, 10th West Virginia Infantry: found guilty of disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and leaving his command without proper authority.

Second Lieutenant Isaac Rollins, West Virginia Infantry, for absence without leave, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster David Jenkins, 15th West Virginia Infantry, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (pillaging from a private house), disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (making false statements to and threatening to shoot a sentinel).

Colonel F. E. Franklin, 34th Ohio Vols., for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (making false statements to officers of his regiment), and speaking disrespectfully of his superior officer.

Major Harry E. Eastman, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, for disrespect to his commanding officer and misconduct before the enemy.

First Lieutenant Thomas A. Burke, 16th Iowa Vols., for drunkenness on duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (interfering with and abusing a sentinel).

Captain Louis H. Armstrong, 11th Illinois Cavalry, for violation of leave of absence: found guilty of the charge, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowances due him from and after the 18th day of September, 1863: sentence mitigated to loss of one month's pay proper.

First Lieutenant Theophilus Schaefer, 11th Illinois Cavalry, for absenting himself from the department without leave: loss of all pay and allowances due him from and after the 20th day of September, 1863: sentence mitigated to loss of all pay and allowances from September 29, 1863, to January 1, 1864, three months.

Second Lieutenant John H. Hays, 11th Illinois Cavalry, for absence without leave: loss of all pay and allowance that is now due him or that may become due him.

First Lieutenant Alexander Cummings, Jr., 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (using insulting and indecent language to an enlisted man), absence without leave, and losing Government property through neglect: to forfeit all pay and allowance now due him, or that may become due him, to the date of such dismissal.

First Lieutenant Adam Landfrit, 5th Ohio Cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and challenging an officers to fight.

First Lieutenant Oliver F. Iron, 51st Ohio Vols., for drunkenness on duty, disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Second Lieutenant Lloyd Rawlings, 1st regiment Arkansas Vols. of African descent, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (using insubordinate and indecent language, and sending an insulting message to the headquarters of his regiment).

Second Lieutenant John Ashcroft, 66th U. S. Colored Infantry, for drunkenness to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, disorderly conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Wallace H. Herrick, 66th U. S. Colored Infantry, for disorderly conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, violently resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Patrick Moran, 16th regiment Veteran Reserve corps, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (laying violent hands upon a mulatto girl).

Captain J. E. Hill, 74th New York Vols., for neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Lieutenant Peter Vandling, 2d Pennsylvania Veteran Reserves, for disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant Joseph S. Oakley, 120th New York State Vols., for disobedience of orders, and contempt and disrespect to his commanding officer.

Captain Amos A. Rouse, 5th Michigan Veteran Vols., for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First Lieutenant Z. W. Christopher, Purnell Legion, Maryland Vols., for absence without leave: loss of all pay and emoluments.

Second Lieutenant William Trout, 20th New York Cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (drunken, disorderly, and disgraceful conduct).

First Lieutenant George W. Jack, 194th Pennsylvania Vols., for neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, drunkenness to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, drunkenness while on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (using profane and abusive language to his superior officer and to the men under his command), absence without leave and breach of arrest: found guilty of the charges, to forfeit all pay and allowances which now are, or that may hereafter become, due to him, and to be disqualified to have or to hold any office in the military service of the United States.

Captain Samuel Wilson, 39th regiment U. S. Colored Troops, for disobedience of orders, disrespect towards a superior officer, and absence without leave: sentence commuted to forfeiture of his pay proper for six months.

First Lieutenant Charles A. Jones, 2d New York artillery, for violation of the ninth Article of War: found guilty of so much as refers to disobeying lawful command of superior officer.

First Lieutenant John M. Clarke, 14th Michigan Vols., for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (disrespect to his superior officer, and making a fraudulent pass for himself), absence without leave, neglect of duty, and drunkenness: loss of two months' pay and allowances.

First Lieutenant S. Gardner Lewis, 74th U. S. Colored Infantry, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (disrespect to his superior officer and the War Department).

Assistant Surgeon Robert McNeill, 38th Iowa Vols., for contemptuous and disrespectful behavior toward his commanding officer, disobedience of orders, lying out of camp, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (procuring commissary stores under false certificates), and absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant G. M. Beatty, 2d Louisiana Cavalry, for violation of ninth Article of War (disobeying the lawful command of his superior officer), breach of arrest, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (using insulting and threatening language toward his superior officer).

CASHIERED.

First Lieutenant C. A. Talbot, Battery D, 1st Maryland light artillery, for drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant Job P. Whipple, 15th New York volunteer engineers, for drunkenness on duty.

First Lieutenant George A. Morse, 33d Massachusetts Vols., for drunkenness on duty: sentence commuted to forfeiture of pay and allowances for two months.

Second Lieutenant Andrew W. Vinton, Michigan provost guard, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (drunkenness on duty).

First Lieutenant John H. Sniffins, 11th Connecticut Vols., for drunkenness while on duty.

Captain S. M. Morrison, 58th Ohio Vols., for misbehavior before the enemy, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, disobedience of orders, breach of arrest, and embezzlement of Government property: found guilty of the charges, the sentence to be published in three leading papers of the State of Ohio.

First Lieutenant Homer L. Wells, 2d Mississippi Vols., of African descent, for drunkenness on duty, high misdemeanors to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman: to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due him from the United States.

Captain Samuel Winegardner, 41st Illinois Vols., for drunkenness on duty, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and violation of orders.

Captain M. E. Miller, 15th Missouri Infantry, for false muster: thereby utterly disabled to have or to hold any office or employment in the service of the United States: sentence mitigated to forfeiture of three months' pay and allowances.

Captain Thomas F. Goodwin, Veteran Reserve corps (on duty at Augusta, Maine), for drunkenness on duty: sentence mitigated to forfeiture of half pay and allowances for two months.

Captain Thomas Hughes, 16th Kansas Cavalry, for disobedience of the lawful command of his superior officer, absence without leave, abandoning his post, drunkenness on duty, and drunkenness to the prejudice of good order and military discipline: sentence commuted to suspension of rank, with loss of pay and allowances for three months from date of arrest, June 17, 1864.

Captain W. H. Perrin, 2d U. S. Colored Cavalry, for drunkenness on duty.

Captain Henry W. Harback, 193d Pennsylvania Vols., for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (drinking and associating with an enlisted man in a public hotel, and acting in a noisy and disorderly manner), breach of arrest, and absence without leave.

Captain John C. King, 16th U. S. Infantry, for drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant George H. Bannister, 11th New Jersey Vols., for drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Captain James Doyle, 110th Pennsylvania Vols., for drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Clark, 7th New Jersey Vols., for drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Second Lieutenant Henry K. Kelly, 14th Michigan Vols., for drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant Henry French, 11th New York Cavalry (Scott's 900), for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and drunkenness on duty.

Second Lieutenant William B. Barnes, 6th Infantry Colored Vols., for drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline: sentence commuted to a suspension from rank and pay proper for three months.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Assistant Surgeon H. M. Kirke, U.S.V., relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to the Department of the Gulf.

Assistant Surgeon F. G. Porter, U.S.V., ordered to the Department of Missouri.

Assistant Surgeon A. T. Peck, ordered to the Department of Arkansas.

Hospital Steward R. H. McCarthy, relieved from duty at Key West, Fla., and ordered to the Department of the Saguahanna.

Hospital Steward Henry Barr, relieved from duty in the Medical Purveyor's Office, Washington, D. C., and ordered to duty at the General Field Hospital, at Sandy Hook, Maryland.

Hospital Steward George G. Jordan, relieved from duty in the Medical Purveyor's Office, Washington, D. C., and ordered to duty in the District of Key West and Tortugas, Florida.

Hospital Steward J. H. Noblitt, relieved from duty, Department of the Saguahanna, and ordered to the Department of West Virginia, at Martinsburg.

Hospital Steward William B. Knapp, relieved from duty in the Department of West Virginia, and ordered to the Department of the Saguahanna.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Henry, relieved from duty at New Albany, Indiana, and ordered to the Department of Missouri.

Hospital Steward Elias Trivett, U.S.A., relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to the Department of Washington.

Assistant Surgeon William Macpherson, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers, ordered to report to the Medical Director, Department of West Virginia, for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon E. K. Hogan, U.S.V., ordered to report to the commanding General, Department of Washington, for assignment to duty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fort Pickens, Florida, is hereby discontinued as a chaplain post. The military post at Key West, Florida, is hereby pronounced a chaplain post. The Rev. Osgood E. Herrick, of Key West, is appointed chaplain of the post.

Hospital Chaplain W. G. Leonard, U.S.A., is hereby relieved from duty at General Hospital, Point Lookout, Maryland, and is ordered to report to Surgeon D. W. Hand, U.S.V., Medical Director, District of North Carolina, at Newbern, North Carolina, for assignment to duty.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant Adolphus Dexter, to the Navy Yard, New York. Lieutenant-Commander Elias K. Owen, to the North Carolina. Commander Aaron K. Hughes, to temporary ordnance duty in the Mississippi Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry C. McIlvaine, to examination. Second Assistant Engineer O. S. Maurice, to Medical Survey at New York.

Assistant Surgeon William T. Plant, to the Naval Hospital, New York. Assistant Surgeon Joseph Hugg, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon David Mack, Jr., to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass. Gunner John Webber, to temporary duty on board the U. S. ordnance ship *St. Lawrence*.

Second Assistant Engineer George J. Burnap, to the *Quaker City*. Sailmaker Nicholas Lynch, to the *Colorado*.

Assistant Paymaster William H. Anderson, to the *Canandaigua*, South Atlantic Squadron.

DETACHED.

Commander Charles H. Baldwin, from the command of the *Vanderbilt*, and ordered to duty under Rear-Admiral Gregory. Commodore James M. Lardner, from the command of the West India Squadron, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. S. Beardsley, and Assistant Surgeon Louis Zenzen, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon William H. Jones, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Stein, from the *Savannah*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. B. Judson, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineer Edwin S. Phillips, from the *Canandaigua*, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer Albert Jackson, from the *Canandaigua*, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer Philip Miller, from the *Canandaigua*, and ordered North.

Sailmaker David Bruce, from the *Canandaigua*, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry Bulkley, from the *Mackinaw*, and ordered to New York as an assistant to Chief Engineer W. B. Brooks.

Captain Theodore P. Greene, from temporary command of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and waiting orders.

Surgeon Richard C. Dean, from the Naval Rendezvous, Camden, New Jersey, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Third Assistant Engineer H. L. Blosson, from the *Vicksburg*, and placed on sick leave.

Paymaster C. H. Eldridge, from the *Canandaigua*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant Edwin T. Brower, and Ensign Benjamin H. Porter, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and waiting orders.

Commodore Joseph B. Hull, from special duty at Pittsburgh, Penn., and ordered to assume command of the Navy Yard and station, at Philadelphia, Penn.

PROMOTED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Nelson, of the *Pawnee*, to Surgeon.

First Assistant Engineer Henry Mason, to chief engineer.

First Assistant Engineer James W. Whitaker, to chief engineer.

First Assistant Engineer George S. Bright, to chief engineer.

First Assistant Engineer Philip Inch, to chief engineer.

APPOINTED.

Judson S. Post, Paymaster.

James Hoy, Paymaster.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Commander George A. Prentiss.

Commander A. K. Hughes.

SUSPENDED.

Midshipmen Benjamin S. Richards and Robert E. Carmody, from duty for six months, and to be dismissed from the Naval Academy during that period, with suspension of pay and emoluments for three months.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Surgeon S. D. Kennedy.

Midshipman Solomon W. Miles.

Assistant Surgeon Granville B. Slough.

Lieutenant-Commander S. Ledyard Phelps.

DISMISSED.

Boatswain John Bates, of the *Sacramento*.

DROPPED FROM THE LIST.

Midshipman Clifton T. Adams.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Master's Mate John Riggs, to medical survey at Boston, Mass.

Acting Master's Mate Samuel Carpenter, to duty at Boston, Mass.

Acting Master's Mate Richard P. Herrick, to the *Savannah*.

Acting Master's Mate William H. Yeaton, to medical survey at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James E. Dean, to the *Naubuc*.

Acting Master J. P. Randall, to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Ensign Israel Haislet, to the *Princeton*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George E. McPherson, to the *Savannah*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William P. Nolan, to medical survey at New York.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William A. Leavitt, to the *Morse*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. Chester Smith, to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William McGrath, to the *Canandaigua*.

Acting Ensign Joseph Hadfield, to medical survey at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Patrick Hagan, to the *Mackinaw*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry B. Goodwin, to the *Canandaigua*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant S. B. Washburne, to command the *Neoborn*.

DETACHED.

Acting Master's Mate S. E. Adamson, from the Potomac Flotilla and a leave of absence of 15 days granted, at the expiration of which he is ordered to the *John Adams*, South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate William C. Howard, from the *John Adams* and ordered North.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Thomas Dobbs, Henry Farmer, Charles W. Cronk, Acting Third Assistant Engineers David D. Fennell, Charles W. Warner, from the *Nereus* and ordered to the *Nausauk*.

Acting Ensign John Turner, from the naval rendezvous New York and ordered to the *Casco*.

Acting Master John K. Winn, from the *Commodore McDonough* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign J. H. Jenks, from the *East Gulf Blockading Squadron* and placed on sick leave.

Acting Ensign Charles W. Brewster, from the *Nereus* and ordered to the *Otago*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George H. Whittemore, from the *Galatea* and ordered to the *A. D. Vance*.

Acting Ensign J. P. Jones, from the *Nereus* and ordered to the *Supply*.

Acting Ensign Jeremiah Potts, from the *Nereus* and ordered to the *Casco*.

Acting Ensign A. J. L. Barker, from the *Moccasin* and ordered to the *Western World*.

Acting Ensign James Brown, from the *Western World* and ordered to command the *Moccasin*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas Devine, from the *Morse* and ordered to the *Winoski*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. R. Hutchins, from the *West Gulf Squadron* and ordered North.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John P. Kenealy, from the *Ma-hopac* and ordered to the *Vicksburg*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Marcellino Villazon, from the *Pontoon* and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas S. Jennings, from the *Florida* and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Waite, from the *Galatea* and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. K. Cressy, from the command of the *Nevers* and placed on sick leave.

APPOINTMENTS.

Henry S. Buckless, Acting Master's Mate (under the circular of October 7, 1863), and ordered to the *Miami*.

Charles E. Knowles (late prize clerk in the Navy Department), Acting Master on the staff of Acting Rear-Admiral Lee, and ordered to the *Mississippi Squadron*.

O. P. Knowles, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *North Atlantic Squadron*.

Robert W. Mars, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *West Gulf Squadron*.

David Davis, Jr., Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

William M. Good and William H. Palmer, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

William H. Stover, Jr., Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Charles E. Koehl, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Galatea*.

Frederick R. Porter, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *North Atlantic Squadron*.

George F. Smith, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Casco*.

William R. Vernon and Andrew Harris, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to remain on board the *Chimo*.

Engene Mack, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to James Quinn and Thomas John Fox, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Jean Sands*.

George E. Hobbs and John C. Davis, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Chimo*.

James Edwin Thumbert, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Western World*.

James W. Weller, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Canadadigua*.

Charles H. Black, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Albatross*.

Charles W. Cronk, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board the *Nausauk*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Master's Mate Eugene Coleman, William Phylis, John C. Foster and Isaiah W. Bowdon, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate David W. Spinney, and ordered to the *Sonoma*.

Acting Master's Mates William H. Howard, Edward W. Fitzell and Horatio Smith, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign Henry F. Martin, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward R. Merrick, and ordered to the *Barbery*.

Acting Ensign and Pilot J. H. Puckett, and ordered to the *North Atlantic Squadron*.

Acting Ensigns George T. Braley, James T. Hamilton, William B. Pease and Frederic H. Deering, and ordered to instruction in gunnery.

Acting Master and Pilot Willett Mott, and ordered to the *North Atlantic Squadron*.

Acting Ensigns Frederick Wood, Charles T. Baker, Edgar A. Coon and Alexander Osmack, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign Frank S. Leech, and ordered to remain on board the *Clover*.

Acting Ensigns Horace Brooks and James H. Delano, and ordered to duty in the *East Gulf Squadron*.

Acting Ensigns William Swartwout, Daniel Stark, Leroy E. Swift and Edward K. Westcott, and ordered to instruction at New York.

PROMOTED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William C. Rogers, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.

Acting Ensign H. D. Edwards, to Acting Master, and ordered to the *Otago*.

Acting Ensign William Shackford, of the *Nahant*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign John E. Stickney, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign William A. Morgan, of the *New Hampshire*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign H. S. Borden, of the *Nippon*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign George D. Newcombe, of the *Sabine*, to Acting Master.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Master's Mate Herman G. Shambach, of the *Kensington*.

Acting Master's Mate J. O. Conway, of the *Washington Navy Yard*.

Acting Master's Mate Jerry Keller, of the *Mississippi Squadron*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer George E. Ashby, of the *Mahaska*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Deloss Everett.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. E. Gillingham, of the *Currituck*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas W. Webb, of the *Savannah*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William W. Hartless.

Acting Master Charles F. Ottignon, of the *North Carolina*.

Acting Master William B. Cobb.

DISMISSED.

Acting Master's Mate James Gillen, of the *North Carolina*.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas Hollins.

Acting First Assistant Engineer G. W. Shank, of the *Grand Gulf*.

WAITING ORDERS.

Acting Ensign George Anderson.

The screw steamer *Galena*, 14, formerly iron-clad, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard on Friday of last week from Mobile. She was one of Farragut's squadron at the capture of Mobile Bay. She comes home for repairs. The following is a list of her officers:—Lieutenant Commander, C. H. Wells; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, C. W. Wilson; Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Macomber; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Theodore Kitchen; First Assistant Engineer, W. G. Boehler; Acting Master, D. W. C. Kells; Acting Ensigns, H. Pease, Jr., S. B. Miner, J. H. Delano; Second Assistant Engineers, C. H. Greenleaf, J. A. Scott; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, P. Burns, W. Welcker.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The iron-clad *Camarache*, 2, will be launched on the 14th inst. at San Francisco.

The screw steamer *Fantic*, 5, arrived at Portland, Me., on Sunday, Nov. 6th, for coal and orders.

The side-wheel steamer *Tallapoosa*, 10, arrived at Boston, November 7th, from a cruise off Nova Scotia.

Sloop *St. Louis*, 18, Captain Preble, arrived at St. Thomas Oct. 11th from the Cape Verde, and sailed again on the 16th.

The screw steamer *Chocoma*, 5, Lieutenant Commanding Richard W. Meade, Jr., has lately taken a prize schooner off the coast of Texas.

Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, formerly in command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, assumed command of the Mississippi squadron on the 1st instant.

The work on the light-draft Monitor *Wasou* is being pushed forward rapidly at Portland, Me. The new rise of twenty-two inches is nearly completed.

The sum of \$532, for the Boston National Sailors' Fair, has been received from the officers and men of the *Brooklyn*, Captain Alden, lately sailed from this port.

The screw steamer *Lancaster*, 30, was at Panama at latest accounts; also the screw steamer *Narragansett*, 6, and sloop *St. Mary's*, 23. The *Narragansett* would sail for Philadelphia soon.

Rear-Admirals Paulding and Gregory, and a number of distinguished Naval officers, paid an official visit to the torpedo vessel *Stromboli*, at the Brooklyn Yard, on Saturday morning November 6th.

ADMIRAL Farragut, under date of Oct. 25, says:—"In my dispatches reporting the action of August 5th, I remembered that four of the crew of the *Tecumseh* swam ashore, and were taken prisoners by the Rebels. By a flag of truce up the bay, I have ascertained their names: viz.:—George C. Overton, but probably James C. Oulston is meant, J. Loughrey, P. McGinnis, and —Farrell. They were sent from Mobile on the 21st of August to America, Ga."

ADMIRAL Stribling, commanding E. G. B. Squadron, communicates to the Navy Department the particulars of an expedition from the U. S. bark *Restless*, on blockade duty at St. Andrew's Bay, Fla. It resulted in the destruction of fifty salt boilers for making from 600 to 1,000 gallons each, and 95 kettles, 65 to 200 gallons each. Three hundred bushels of salt were also destroyed, 31 wagons, 500 cords of wood, and 150 buildings—all being property of the Confederates.

The screw sloop *San Jacinto*, Captain Richard W. Meade, from Portsmouth, N. H., to Key West, Fla., encountered a very severe gale on the 28th and 29th ult., and put into Hampton Roads on the 1st inst., to repair the machinery. During the gale she lost the first, second and third cutters and two spare spars. The case has been examined by a board of survey, and the vessel will not be detained but a few hours. The *San Jacinto* is to be the flagship of the East Gulf blockading squadron.

A DISPATCH from Admiral Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, communicates the intelligence of the capture of the blockade-runner *Lady Sterling* on Friday night, Oct. 28th, by the steamers *Æolus*, *Calypso* and *Fort Jackson*. She had 980 bales of cotton and is of 1,000 tons burthen. She is at Beaufort with her engine disabled. She is a beautiful paddle-wheel vessel. The engines are 300 horse power, can make 17 knots an hour. She sailed from London in August last, and succeeded in entering Wilmington, and was captured in endeavoring to come out. The vessel and cargo are estimated at \$300,000.

The number of recruits received on board the *North Carolina* from the 7th of May, 1864, up to about the middle of October was 12,000; received from other vessels 1,500; making a total of 13,500 in round numbers. Of these, 12,500 have been transferred to the various squadrons and to vessels fitted out at the Navy Yards. The clothing furnished recruits in the month of August amounted to over \$62,000, and in September it reached \$48,000. This number of men to be cared for individually has required the utmost care and attention, yet the Paymaster's Department of the *North Carolina* has accomplished the work with fidelity and dispatch. Under the present system of doing business the recruit receives his outfit on the receiving ship, and the balance on their due bills are paid them in greenbacks, so that they obtain all that belongs to them and are not swindled as in by-gone days by the land sharks.

The U. S. ship *St. Louis*, 19 guns, 173 officers and men, arrived at Port Royal on the 24 instant, seventeen days from St. Thomas. The *St. Louis* has been three years absent from home, cruising in the Atlantic ocean. The following officers are on board:—Commander, George Henry Preble; Surgeon, Albert L. Gibson; Lieutenant, Wm. F. Stewart; Assistant Paymaster, Judson S. Post; Acting Masters, George Cables, Joshua N. Rowe, Allen Hoxie; Acting Ensign, Hazard Marsh; Gunner, George P. Cushman; Acting Boatswain, George Brown; Carpenter, Daniel Jones; Sailmaker, Isaac E. Crowder; Acting Masters, Peter W. Fagan, Franklin L. Bryan; Commander's Clerk, H. O. Preble; Paymaster's Clerk, James L. Neiler; Orderly-Sergeant Commander's marines, Wm. F. Smith; Yeoman, Charles H. Kimball; Master-at-Arms, Robert B. Myrick.

The new twin-screw steamer *Hybiscus* made her official trial trip in New York harbor on the 3d. This vessel and a sister ship were constructed for the purpose of demonstrating the plans of a light draught gunboat which should be able to carry a heavy battery, and at the same time to place the machinery so far below the water line as to preclude injury to it by the enemy's shot. These vessels were planned and constructed by Mr. Samuel H. Pook, of Fair Haven, Conn. The engines selected for these vessels are known as Wright's segmental engine. The *Hybiscus*, with about 25 pounds pressure of steam, made eleven knots, the engines working finely. The vessel was turned around in a very small space, and in four minutes and eighteen seconds of time. Her mean draught of water is 5 feet 7 inches, she drawing 6 feet 10 inches aft and 4 feet 4 inches forward, and this with her bunkers stowed full of coal.

The British bark *Victoria* arrived at Philadelphia on the 7th, 21 days from Miragone. She reports Oct. 31st, 7 P.M., saw a large fire bearing S. S. W.; stood for it and found a vessel, apparently American, of 300 tons, on fire from stem to stern, spars all gone and floating about; laid as near as the fire would permit, until midnight, hoping to pick up some of the crew, but saw none. When we left the vessel was burned to the water's edge and must soon have gone down. The bark *Speedwell*, Captain Dixon, from Boston, has also arrived at Philadelphia. She reports on the 2d instant, in latitude 40 deg. 30 min., longitude 69 deg. 16 min., was boarded by a boat from the rebel pirate *Chickamauga*, on board of which Captain Dixon was ordered with his papers, and having on board, as passengers, a lady and child. Was wounded for \$18,000 in gold, and allowed to proceed, after taking on board Captain Thompson

and four of the crew of the schooner *Otter*, which had been captured a few days previously, and has since been reported as fallen in with, scuttled and abandoned. The *Otter* was from Bangor, bound to Georgetown with potatoes. Captain Dixon says he learned on board that the schooner *Goodspeed*, before reported as captured by the *Tallahassee*, was captured by the *Chickamauga*.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy Yard was closed on election day. In view of the rumors of riotous interference with the voting, it was deemed advisable to place the Yard in a state of defence, and such measures were accordingly taken, that any attack would have cost the assaulting party dear. The day, however, passed quietly, as in the other parts of the city. The business of the Yard continues with accustomed vigor. Three of the vessels on the stocks are far advanced and preparations are already making to launch one of them—the *Wampanoag*. The *Kalamazoo*, which stands next in order of advancement, is a wooden Monitor, of the pattern of the *Monadnock* but of larger proportions. These wooden Monitors are instructive specimens of the excellent workmanship done at the Government Yards. They are built of immense strength and prove to be superior in some points to their iron sisters. The *Dictator* is still at the Yard. She has not yet had her trial trip. The workmen at the Yard have been engaged in hastily fitting out some vessels for immediate service in pursuit of the *Chickamauga* and kindred privateers. The *Rhode Island* arrived on Tuesday from Aspinwall conveying the mail steamship *Costa Rica*. She brings as passengers, Rear-Admiral C. H. Bell, late in command of the Pacific squadron; J. C. Eldredge, late fleet paymaster of the Pacific squadron, and Acting Master C. A. Crooker. The other arrivals are the *Hybiscus* and *Queen*. Number six of the fleet of picket boats is at the Yard receiving her fittings. The *Fah Ke*, 6, supply steamer, having been fitted with a new propeller and thoroughly repaired, sailed on Thursday last for Wilmington. Her officers are as follows:—Acting Master Commanding, Francis R. Webb; Acting Assistant Paymaster, A. B. Thornton; Acting Ensigns, D. W. Canall, E. W. Pelton and Peter Williams; Acting Master's Mates, Henry A. Winston and Andrew W. Henry; Engineers, George W. Foster, Acting First Assistant Engineer, in charge; Acting Second Assistants, E. F. Lewis and John H. Hutton; Acting Third Assistants, William Vernon and Andrew Harris. The other departures are the *Shawmut*, *Nevers* and *Rachel Seaman*. The latter under command of Acting Master Charles Potter, sailed on Saturday for Hampton Roads, with supplies for the North Atlantic squadron.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

KILLED.

Ayres, O. C., Lieut 39 Iowa.
Blodgett, A. T., Lieut 39 Iowa.
Carpenter, Orrin B., Lieut 9th NY art.
Christian, Lieut.
Edwards, G. W., Lieut 11 NY
Howard, Orson, Capt 9 NY art.
Hansen, H. H., Lieut 67 Ohio
Jones, J. P., Lieut 39 Iowa
Jones, A., 176th NY
Kilburn, Thos., Lieut 122 O

WOUNDED.

Andrews, A. S., Capt, 2d Ind, leg.
Austin, Carlton M., 1st Me H. A., arm.
Allen, E. M., Capt 98 NY, back.
Andrews, Richard F., Lieut 36 US col, troops, thigh.
Baker, L. A., Capt 39 Ill, foot.
Brokaw, Wm., Capt 98 NY, chest.
Bjornmark, Chas., Lieut 7 US col, foot.
Barr, George N., Lieut 57 Ill.
Bradley, Wm. L., Lieut 76 Pa, arm.
Bennett, E. A., Capt 5 US col, arm.
Benton, Robert A., Lieut 22 Ill.
Beath, H. B., Capt 6 US col, foot.
Brennan, Wm. D., Capt 142 NY, foot.
Backus, Julius, Capt 36 US col, side.
Boynston, Henry, Col 8 Me, hip.
Booth, Geo. H., 98 NY, hip.
Brouer, John C., Major 1st Me H. A., thigh.
Bowers, J. M., 2d Lieut 1st Me H. A., Bounifon, S., 1st Lieut, A D C.
Beebe, D., 1st Lieut, N. Y., thigh.
Birch, Isaac, Lieut 144th NY.
Carter, Capt, leg.
Crowley, T. B., Capt 10 NH.
Cook, Geo. F., 21 Penn cav, arm.
Cherry, W., Lieut 3 Vt.
Chambraine, Capt 1st Me, slightly.
Clark, Frank A., Lieut Me H. A., arm.
Coit, C. M., Capt 8 Ct, shoulder.
Cone, C. C., Lieut 8 US col.
Crosgriff, Thos., Lt 9 Penn.
Clark, Julius, Lieut 81 NY, leg.
Cormack, Robert F., Capt 69 NY, scalp.
Crowley, T. B., Capt 10 NH.
Chandler, H. J., Lieut 76 Pa, arm.
Clark, J. R., Capt 117 NY, leg.
Cook, J. B., Lieut-col 5 US col, arm.
Cole, Samuel C., Lieut 89 NY, foot.
Cook, S. O., Lieut 16 NY heavy art, arm, with gangrene.
Cronley, Timothy B., Capt 10 NH, thigh.
Clayton, H. M., Lieut 5 Pa cav, cheek.
Davis, H. J., Lieut 1st Me H. A., side.
Dunn, Francis J., Capt 50 Ill.
Doliard, Robert D., Capt 2 US col cav, head.
Duncan, S. A., Brevet Brig-Gen 4 US col, ankle.
Dillingham, Seth, Lieut 8 Me, thigh & arm.
Dial, A. S., Lieut 85 Pa cav, hand.
Doyle, Patrick, Capt 10 NH, arm.
Davis, N. J., Lieut 89 NY, shoulder.
Dircks, Paul, Capt 1 Md cav, neck.
Denton, Alonzo, Lieut 117 NY, leg, with gangrene.
Davis, Weber, Lt, A D C.
Doyle, Thos., Capt 10 H.
Doyle, M. P., Lieut 21st Pennsylvania.
Dodge, W., Lt 6 Va, leg.
Davis, P. H., Captain on Gen Foster's Staff.
Engrams, R. C., Lt 9 Me.
Ford, D. W., Lt 8 NY vol, left arm.
Farnum, E. H., Lieut 8 Me, hand.
Farrand, H., Capt 1 NY Eng, eye.
Force, Jacob F., Capt 2 US col troops, shoulder.
Filkins, John W., Lieut 115 NY, foot.
Grey, Edward, Lieut 138 NY, thigh.
Gibbs, Geo. C., Lieut 3d NY cav, leg.
Gaskill, Edwin C., Capt 36 US col, arm.
Graville, O. H., Capt 9 US col, leg.
Gillingham, W. W., Lieut 4 US col'd, hip and arm.
Gillson, W. C., Lieut 7 Illinois.
Granger, Henry H., Lt 10th Mass bat, right breast.
Gerlach, Joseph, Lieut 9 Pa Vols, right shoulder.
Haggerty, P. H., Lt 158 NY.
Hill, H. D. W. G., 142 NY.
Haleman, J. H., Col 1 US C, thigh.
Harper, Capt, Prov Mar 2 Div Cav corps.
Hicks, J. M., Capt 3 NY.
Harrington, J., Lt 96 NY, side.
Hanna, Wm., Lieut-col 50 Illinois.
Hunt, Geo., Capt 12 Illinois.
Hill, Wm. A., Lieut 7 NH, face.
Hubbard, N. N., Lieut 6 US col, thigh.
Hoag, G. Murray, 4 US col arm and shoulder.
Hoe, Peter, Lieut 2 Pa heavy art, shoulder.

BREVET-Major-General George Crook, of the Army of West Virginia, has recently received his full rank of major-general.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of 50¢ each.]

ALEXANDER—MARTIN.—At the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Owasco Lake, New York, on Thursday, November 3, Lieutenant A. J. Alexander, U. S. A., and Miss Evelyn Tatroff Martin, daughter of K. T. Throop Martin, of Willowbrook.

McGINLEY—BARNES.—In Philadelphia, on the 3d inst., at the old parsonage No. 1302 Franklin street, by Rev. W. S. Hall, Lieutenant Charles McGinley, U. S. A., to Miss Emma B. Barnes, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

REYNOLDS.—In Washington, D. C., October 31, ANNIE REYNOLDS, wife of Captain C. A. Reynolds, U. S. A., in the 34th year of her age.

JENKINS.—In Newbern, N. C., on the 19th ult., of yellow fever, Lieutenant GEORGE JENKINS, grandson of the late Major-General Sumner, aged 13.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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Cut 38 inches long. \$4 75 and \$5 00 each. Sent by mail on receipt of the last and 63 cents postage for each shirt.
To Military men and Travellers they are invaluable.

STEEL COLLARS
Enameled White, having all the comforts of linen collars. Washed and dried in a moment. A sample Collar mailed free on receipt of 75 cents. Cuffs \$1 00 per pair. Ladies' Collars and Cuffs same price.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
AGENTS WANTED in every town in the Union.
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No. 387 Broadway, New York.

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OH, OH, BOYS! But
that's a good Pipe, so handy to carry, so pleasant to smoke, so easy to clean, always ready. It is a gay thing for the Bold Soldier Boys. 1 dozen sent free (by per mission) on receipt of \$2 50.
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DR. TALBOT'S CONCENTRATED MEDICAL PINEAPPLE CIDER,
is a PREVENTIVE OF SICKNESS. The experience that Dr. Talbot has had for the last twenty-five years convinces him that it is time the public had an article offered that will prevent sickness. The article offered is Dr. Talbot's Medicated Pineapple Cider, designed for all classes, old and young. It is not new to the Doctor, but is entirely new to the public. One quart bottle will last a well person one year. This is rather a new mode of doctoring; nevertheless it will save millions from being sick. Is it not better to pay three dollars a year to keep from being sick, than to pay ten or twenty dollars in doctor's bills, and as much more for the loss of time and the inconvenience of being sick? To prevent sickness, use as follows: Add one teaspoonful of Medicated Pineapple Cider to a tumbler of cold water, and drink the first thing after you rise in the morning, and the same before you retire at night. It will increase the strength and give vigor and action to the system. A celebrated New York merchant, who has made a thorough trial of the Pineapple Cider, assures Dr. Talbot that he gained ten pounds of flesh in one month at the first trial. He continues its use as above directed, and finds it very beneficial; says it has proved an entire preventive to sickness in his case. Also, another well-known gentleman in New York has used the Medicated Cider constantly for ten years, and has not been sick one day during that time.
Price \$3 per bottle (full quart). For sale everywhere. Sent free by Express on receipt of price, \$5. All orders should be addressed to
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PETROLEUM.
ASTOR BURNING SPRING
PETROLEUM LAND ASSOCIATION.
To be Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.
Capital.....\$2,000,000,
100,000 SHARES AT \$20 EACH.

Subscription price for the remaining 20,000 shares for full paid stock, free from all assessments, \$8 per share—being less than one-half of its par value; 10,000 shares are reserved to pay expense of the Association. The property secured for the Company consists of about 7,000 acres all in fee. There is between sixty and seventy miles of this property on rivers, runs and creeks, of the best boring territory. It is located mostly on the celebrated Rathbone Burning Tract, on the Little Kanawha River, Wirt and Calhoun Counties, Va., about twenty-four miles from Parkersburg, and seven miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A charter has been granted for a branch road and laid out directly through the lands of this Association, which it is expected will be completed in a very short time, which will give a direct communication to all the Eastern cities, as well as the Ohio River by the Railroad.

Numerous applications have already been made for leasing lots on this tract, and it is confidently believed by reliable persons that have returned, after making a thorough examination of this property, who are ready to give all information that may be wanted in regard to the same, that it can be made to yield an income to the association in ninety days after its organization of from five to ten per cent. per month on the investments from the cash bonuses, from leases of lots and royalty alone, without the expenditure of one dollar by the company. Lead ore, coal, and timber of the finest quality, in immense quantities, are also on the lands. The attention of capitalists to this enterprise is solicited, as a first-class investment at price offered. The organization of the company is deferred until the stock subscription is completed. No money to be paid until the shareholders' committee are satisfied with the property, when a meeting of subscribers will be called for the purpose of electing their own officers. Books of subscription, giving full particulars, are now open at the office of
RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
35 Pine street.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Capital.....\$1,000,000
PAR VALUE \$20 PER SHARE.
\$40,000 has been paid to shareholders in dividends for August, September and October, will pay 3 per cent. a month on investment from the product of three wells now working. They have five wells now nearly done, expected to be completed in the next thirty days, which it is confidently believed will enable them to pay 5 to 6 per cent. monthly dividends. Nine engines and all necessary tools, &c., &c., are now on the ground, belonging to the Company. They now offer to sell a limited number of shares, that were reserved for working capital, to enable them to develop at once all their property. This stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at \$10 per share, free from any assessment, being the subscription price, and ONLY ONE-HALF ITS PAR VALUE.
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Petroleum Exchange,
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CENTRAL BURNING SPRING OIL COMPANY.
Capital.....\$300,000
PAR VALUE \$30 PER SHARE.
This Company have now 5 wells down ready for tubing; good show of oil; have proved to be 20 to 100 barrel wells. Engines and all necessary tools on the ground ready for work; expected to pay dividends in 30 days of 5 per cent. per month on capital stock. A limited number of shares reserved for working capital can now be obtained at the subscription price of \$1 00 per share, free from all assessments, being one-third of the par value, at the office of
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QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, 21st Oct. 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 2 o'clock, P. M., of the 25th day of November next, for furnishing RATIONS to the United States Marines at the following stations, during the year 1865, viz:
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington City, District of Columbia.
Goosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.
Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans, or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or, one and one-fourth pound of kerosene candles; or, one and a half pound of tallow, four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.
The rations to be delivered upon the order of the Commanding Officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarters, neck, and kidney—tallow excluded; the pork, No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, extra superfine; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.
All subject to inspection.
All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.
The undersigned, of the State of _____, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of _____ for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____ and that which may be accepted.
Witness.
E. F. A. B. Guarantor.
C. D. Guarantor.
1864.
I hereby certify that the above-named _____ are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.
Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1865," and addressed to the undersigned,
W. B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

MANN'S PATENT ACCOUTREMENTS FOR INFANTRY AND CAVALRY.

LARGE ORDERS NOW BEING FILLED FOR THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Great relief to the Soldier. Men prefer to carry 100 rounds of ammunition in this manner to 40 in the old way.

Read the following extract from an OFFICIAL REPORT

made to the Department, based on a trial in the Army of the Potomac during this Spring and Summer's severe campaign:—

"The men were questioned in regard to the following difficulties noticed with the old accoutrements:—

"First. Did the shoulders or breast become chafed?"

"Second. Was there any pain in the stomach from pressure of the box?"

"Third. How did the weight of the cartridge-box affect them in comparison with the old?"

"Fourth. Could they use their arms with more freedom?"

"Fifth. Could they breathe with greater ease, and enjoy respiration?"

"Sixth. Was the box in the way, or uncomfortable lying down?"

"To these questions the following answers were given:—

"First. In no case was there any chafing or discomfort from the straps on the shoulders, nor did it make them feel anything like so warm.

"Second. The weight of the box was not felt on the stomach, and no pain.

"Third. That the weight of the cartridge-box was not felt, and that they would rather carry one hundred rounds in that way than forty in the old.

"Fourth. The arms are entirely free, as much as if they had nothing on.

"Fifth. The coat can at all times be thrown open, and the fullest respiration can be obtained, the lungs having free scope.

"Sixth. The box was not in the way, and they could sleep comfortably with their accoutrements on.

"They are far more convenient in action. During the campaign my men were, from the sixth of May until the twentieth, without having their accoutrements off, day or night, but once; no complaints were heard of sore shoulders, breasts or stomachs, and men reported found them beyond all comparison easier than the old. The box does not interfere with the handling of the piece. I find that these accoutrements are scattered through this division—men threw away the old, and took those from the dead and wounded on the field. This one thing speaks more for them than any and all I can say."

There are no knapsack straps under the arms. The sack is kept up on the shoulders and cannot settle into the hollow of the back. There is no broad cross belt over the breast, so oppressive and hot, with the old style.

Two or three lives were saved in one regiment during the Wilderness Campaign by the box in front stopping the balls.

In the Cavalry the weight of the Ammunition, Pistol and Sabre is all borne on the shoulder, and the waist belt is loose, thus removing the chief cause of rupture and piles, the two most dreadful afflictions of the cavalryman. Ruptured men can wear these accoutrements with ease.

Commanders of regiments newly equipping, and of regiments whose accoutrements are worn out, should make requisition for these accoutrements and knapsacks, and thus confer the greatest good upon their men. Soldiers, ask your officers to draw these accoutrements for issue. Send for book giving full description and the opinion of Lieut.-Gen. Grant and other distinguished officers.

W. D. MANN, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

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550 and 552 Broadway, New York,

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By a recent arrangement with Mr. DERINGER, the

holders have undertaken the exclusive agency, for New York and New England, of the well-known pocket arm of which he is the inventor and only

manufacturer. They propose keeping constantly in store a full assortment, comprising all sizes and finishes of this unique pistol, and will be at all times able to fill Trade Orders with promptness, at manufacturers' prices. The arrangement has become necessary on the part of Mr. Deringer, in order to protect the public from spurious articles assuming to be his wares, and that purchaser only, wholesale or retail, will be safe who appreciates this fact.

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Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

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Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz: about

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300 Brig.-Generals, 250 Other Officers, 120 Divines,

275 Colonels, 15 Navy Officers, 155 Authors,

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